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THE MAIDEN'S ORACLE.

"Mon amant m'aime—un peu—beaucoup—passionement pas du tout!"

Oh, what can ail that maiden fair that she
should rise at dawn,
While yet the mist is on the hills, the dew is on
the lawn?
The lark's on high—the morning sky, suffused
with saffron light,
Is decking with a golden fringe the flying skirts
of night.

She rises from her downy couch and dons her
robes with care,
And in a knot with ribbons binds her wealth of
nut-brown hair,
Then down the house steals silently as fleeting
shadows pass,
And flings the tall French windows wide, and
steps upon the grass.

She glides across the dewy lawn, that maiden
young and fair;
Her cheeks are kissed to ruddy flush by morning's
exzer air,
And bright the morning's jewels gleam upon
her dress's hem,
The tiny twinkling diamonds from morning's
diadem.

The roses glow to tempt her hand;—he stately
lilies bend
To do the maiden reverence;—the lowly violets send
Their richest incense forth for her;—the passion-flowers seek
To touch with trails of bud and bloom her soft
and blushing cheek.

She passes all the roses by; she lets the lilies
stand;—
She does not heed the violets that sigh to
touch her hand;—
The passion-flower on the porch she leaves,
scarce pausing there
To free the daring tendril-twine that's tangled
in her hair.

The odours of the violet—the glories of the
rose—
The passion-flower's mysteries—she heeds nor
these nor those:
By all the garden-beauties, in their pride of
early dawn,
She passes—stooping down to pick a daisy from
the lawn.

One tiny daisy, crimson-lipped, and wet with
pearly dew,
To be a maiden's oracle, and tell if love be
true!
She hides it next her beating heart; then like a
frightened fawn,
With hasty steps she hurries back, and, blushing, quits the lawn.

She pauses by the cabinet within the ancient
hall,
And one by one with trembling hand she strips
the petals small,
And ever low she whispers as she lets the leaflets fall—
"My lover loves me—little—deeply—madly—
not at all—
My lover loves me—little—deeply—madly—not
at all!"

[From Lippincott's Magazine for January.]

THE SECRET AGENT.

He was born in a little Corsican village almost in the centre of the island which was the birthplace of the great Napoleon; and this seems to have foreshadowed the strange intimacy which after existed between himself and "his uncle's nephew." At four years old he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and was left alone with his indulgent father, who spared the rod, and not only repented of it in his own conscience, but made the son more than once in his stormy career wish that he had been punished as a boy rather than be forced to pay a fearful penalty in later life. A man of magnificent name, Numa Muraccioli, and of lofty antecedents—for he had been a combatant in the battle of Waterloo—became his first teacher in a village school. But his impetuous, reckless temper soon brooked no restraint; he domineered by force or by cunning over his schoolmates, beating the little ones and biting the larger; and he spared not the unlucky master, who was a brave soldier, but a bad teacher. Whenever the boy was punished, he revenged himself instantly by playing the poor ex-soldier a trick, and soon his reputation became so bad that if the church steeple had been found missing some fine morning, the future "secret agent" would at once have been suspected.

He was speedily dismissed, and sent to watch over the guests of his uncle. But here he was rather spoiled, for he knew full well that he was neither the servant nor the shepherd of his uncle, his mother's brother, but his adopted son, who for a pastime only tended the goats that were his own, as they had formed part of his mother's dowry. His temper, naturally fierce and fiery, instead of being guided and checked, became only more self-willed by his uncle's kindness and the wild freedom he was allowed to enjoy. His great amusement was to chase the horse or the ox he might meet on the scanty mountain pastures, or to engage in a regular steeple-chase after a wild ass, never resting content till he had captured and subdued the animal. This practice made him as fleet as he was strong, and he soon became noted in the village games for his superb physical development. For six years he never saw a church, a house or a bed. During spring and summer he lived in the mountains, while autumn and winter were spent on the wild coast in sight of the Mediterranean.

When he was fifteen years old, his father suddenly concluded to take him home and make a farmer of him. The laborious life of a peasant was, however, not at all to his taste; after many years of freedom, during which he had lounged lazily on the fragrant turf, he found little pleasure in bending over his work, and digging and hoeing day after day. It was probably with a view to escape from this drudgery that he allowed his father to marry him, at the early age of nineteen, after Corsican fashion, to a young cousin of his, whom he had often seen at the house, and always heard spoken of as gentle and virtuous. She was, however, no sooner married than the dove changed into a hawk. She thought only of her own family, for whose benefit she robbed her husband's house; and soon the young husband and wife found it impossible to live any longer under the same roof.

Fortunately a remedy was ready at hand. The conscription called for young Corsicans; and although the henpecked man might have obtained a substitute through the kindness of his relatives, he preferred the risk of being killed in battle to the wretchedness of his home. The same evening on which he had declared his intention to enter the army saw him leave his father in secret, to avoid the tears and lamentations of the rest of the family.

Griscelli—for such was the name of our hero—went straight to Ajaccio, the cradle of all the Bonapartes and entered the sixtieth regiment of the line as recruit. It was, however, not there, but in a small village near Murato, that he commenced his military career as a conscript. The very morning after his arrival he was out on the drill-ground, and regaled with a thousand "Eyes right!" "Eyes left!" His lieutenant happened to be a Corsican like himself, and he became interested in his welfare; he sent, therefore, for Griscelli, and urged upon him the great importance of devoting all his energies to his duty, so that he might master the elements of the drill, fencing, reading and writing as soon as possible, and then enter the regimental school—the only way to promotion. For a wonder, the wild young Corsican appreciated the wisdom of such counsels; his heart swelled with ambition. He longed to learn how to read and write, and, above all, he was anxious to get rid of the intolerable daily drilling. In a few months he had sufficiently distinguished himself in the latter to rise from a mere conscript to a regular soldier, and to be admitted to the regiment school. He threw himself now with renewed ardor into the elementary studies, and acquired some knowledge of history and geography; but it was in the fencing school that he earned the greatest distinction, thanks to his admirable physique and early training.

A few months later his regiment was ordered to the South of France, and the battalion to which he belonged was sent to garrison the little town of Rodez. It was here that his remarkable adventures began with a sad tragedy.

The quartermaster of his company was taken sick, and Griscelli was ordered to fill his place during the march. It became his duty to rise at three in the morning and to go with the vanguard so as to be the first in the towns or villages where the troops halted. The position was pleasant enough, as it gave the lucky holder the right to sell billets, to provide himself with the best of quarters, and to be exempt from the irksome duties of others. He arrived in company with another quartermaster, at ten o'clock in the town of Rodez, received from the officer of the Fifth regiment, whose place their own regiment took, the list of billets, and went to a cafe, where they proposed to wait till the troops should enter. It so happened that the cafe was crowded, and in trying to find a seat the two soldiers had to put several persons seated in front of the shop to some trouble. One of the citizens of the place, seeing the other quartermaster pass near his little table, said pointing at him: "Look at that young fellow; he looks as if he had swallowed a ramrod." The words were no sooner said than his face turned red and swelled in an instant from a tremendous box on the ears which he had received. As soon Griscelli heard the blow, his hot Corsican blood began to boil, and he raised a chair to knock down the thoughtless aggressor. Immediately a cry arose for the watch. The citizens ran in all directions, and the two soldiers remained masters of the position.

The next day, however, two men—apparently two of the innocent coffee-drinkers—presented them with sharp foils at the gate of the barracks, and inquired for the two quartermasters. The young, hot-blooded soldiers asked for no explanations, but followed their visitors to the banks of the river which then formed the frontier between France and Piedmont. Here the insulted man pulled off his coat and challenged Griscelli's friend.

As soon as the two combatants engaged, it became evident that the apparent citizen was in reality an accomplished swordsman, and perhaps a practiced duellist. Griscelli immediately tried to put his comrade on his guard, and called to him: "Be careful or the game is lost!" But the young soldier listened only to his courage, and made a bold lunge; his adversary immediately took advantage of the opening, engaged his foil and whirled it to a distance of ten feet behind him, then lowering his own foil, he said contemptuously to the quartermaster, "You can pick up your weapon, conscript."

The word "conscript," a term of contempt in the army, roused the wildest fury in Griscelli's heart, and without saying a word he threw down his coat, seized the foil of his friend, and confronted the victorious citizen with the words: "Here is another conscript for you." His adversary at once consented to the second duel, but after a few passes he became aware of the difference in strength and skill between his new antagonist and the former one. He attempted the the same manœuvre, was unsuccessful, and in the next instant had six inches of cold steel right under the fifth rib. The blood poured in a stream from his mouth, and two of his friends carried him to the hospital.

The Corsican and his friends returned to the barracks, but although they promised to keep the affair a profound secret, the duel was not allowed to pass unnoticed. Two days afterward the quartermasters were summoned before the commanding officer; here they found the general surrounded by his staff and all the officers of the little garrison and began to tremble for their fate. The General asked them which of the two had murdered a peaceful citizen. At the word "murder" a murmur of indignation was heard in the assembly. Some one behind Griscelli exclaimed, "That is not surprising—they are Corsicians." Furious at the insult, and forgetting entirely where he was, Griscelli exclaimed, "Killed in regular duel before witnesses—yes, General; but murdered, no!"

"Well, then, tell us how it happened," said a gentleman in citizen's dress, who was seated at a table. The young Corsican then told the whole story truthfully, from the scene at the cafe to the torrent of blood.

When he had finished the general asked the lawyer if this account agreed with the official report; and when he was assured that this was the case, he said to the successful duellist: "Very well, my son; here take these twenty francs. The man whom you have killed was a bully, whom they had sent over from Africa, and who has played the same trick on many poor fellows of the Fifth regiment; but you taught him a lesson which he cannot soon forget." The colonel of the regiment then came up, shook hands with him and congratulated him on his courage and his discretion; the other officers followed the example of their commander, and Griscelli enjoyed his first triumph.

Such, however, are the sentiments cherished in the French army; and the young Corsican was soon to be engaged in another affair, which still more strikingly illustrated the strange usages prevailing among French soldiers.

The regiment was transferred to Lyons, where the troops found quarters principally in the populous suburbs; and here Griscelli was once more engaged in one of the bloodiest affairs recorded in the annals of the army. He owed this to the position as fencing master of his regiment to which he had been lately promoted. The cause of the terrible catastrophe was, as usual, a trifling matter.

A private soldier, who attended on a young officer of the same regiment, returned one evening covered with blood, and upon being questioned stated that seven corporals of the Thirtieth regiment had fallen on him at a cafe in the suburbs and cruelly maltreated him. The officer was justly indignant, but he chose to consider the outrage as one which concerned the whole regiment, and proclaimed aloud that if no one else would take up the challenge, he himself would lay aside his officer's sword and fight the corporals. Our young Corsican no sooner heard this than he protested that the men of his company would not permit this, but that in twenty-four hours his servant should be avenged.

In pursuance of his plan, Griscelli on the following day took the insulted man and two others with him to the cafe where the outrage had taken place. Soon the corporals of the other regiment arrived, put their swords aside and began to play billiards. When they perceived the young soldier they cried out: "Ah! ah! the Sixtieth regiment sends us fresh meat this evening!" and immediately they were overwhelmed by a hailstorm of chairs, tables and benches. As they had parted with their arms, and could not get at them, nothing was left them but flight; and when the police arrived all was quiet again. In the evening the barracks of the two regiments were in an uproar, and the whole city was full of wildest reports.

The next day Griscelli was summoned before the colonel of his regiment, who informed him, to his surprise, but also to his great joy, that a duel had been arranged between the two regiments! He was ordered to select seven fencing masters, and to meet the same number of men from the Thirtieth regiment, at six o'clock on the next morning, near one of the outlying forts.

At the appointed hour fourteen young men met there, all young and powerful, and ready, nay burning, to kill each other. The two officers who were sent in command of the detachments saluted each other and then drew aside. Griscelli and the first fencing master of the hostile regiments were now ordered to commence the duel.

The combat was short: the Corsican was infinitely the better man of the two, and after a few passes his adversary exposed himself. Griscelli simply held his foil straight before him, and the unfortunate man ran upon it, killing himself instantly. Another corporal at once took his place, but he was probably somewhat awed by the sad fate of his predecessor, and fought cautiously, almost timidly. The duel became a mere repetition of attacks and backings out, and both of the combatants showed evident signs of fatigue. Suddenly another Corsican played himself, with a drawn sword in his hand behind the timid man, preventing him thus from retreating before his enemy's attack. Griscelli immediately fell upon him with redoubled energy, and wounded him severely in the shoulder. A third corporal took his place, but the Corsican's friends thought he should be relieved by one of their own number. The officers consulted and came to the conclusion that he must continue to fight till he was wounded or killed.

"Killed them!" cried the exasperated Corsican, and then fell with uncontrollable fury upon his astonished adversary. He was wounded, but the sight of his own blood increased his excitement, and in the next moment he pierced his enemy through and through. They both fell, one upon the other; and when the bystanders raised them, the blood spouted from the wounded man's lips and fell in hot showers upon the Corsican. This completed his madness; the sense of fatigue after having fought three times, the groans of the wounded man, the sight of two slain adversaries and the pain of his own wounds, all combined to excite him to such a pitch that he cried, wiping the blood from his face, "Bring another man—the butcher is ready!"

Fortunately, the police had heard of the horrible affair, and came to make an end to the murder. The Corsican's wound was dressed and he put to bed, where his friends watched over him with tender care. The report of his bloody exploit spread like wildfire, and his room was crowded with soldiers of all ranks, who came to wish him joy. Such is the code of honor in the army! At four o'clock the colonel of his regiment sent him a gratuity of a hundred francs and the stripes of a sergeant. Other officers invited him to dinner, and wherever he appeared, on the parade ground or in the city, he was quickly surrounded by crowds, who looked at him with curiosity not unmixed with admiration. The man who had killed three adversaries in cold blood in the space of half an hour was a hero, and the whole garrison was ready to worship him.

Among the most eager to congratulate him was a former captain of gens-d'armes, who gave him dinners and suppers; and when he found out that he was from Corsica the native place of his emperor, he insisted upon taking him to his house. There, unfortunately, the renowned duellist met the daughter of his host, a young, ingenuous girl, brought up in utter seclusion by her widowed father, and with her head full of immature notions. The youthful hero immediately captivated her imagination; the eloquent praise of her father excited her deepest interest, and she allowed her feelings to get the better of worldly prudence and maidenly reserve. While the two young people were still unconscious of their passion, Griscelli received an offer to connect himself with a newspaper which advocated Republican principles, and which wanted his name merely as a cover and a protection for the real editors. After a few weeks the police received orders to proceed against the journal, and when Griscelli came as usual to the office to sign his name to the morning's edition, as the law required, the porter stopped him at the door and said: "You must hasten to escape; the other editors are already in prison, and you are looked for everywhere." An hour later he was in the stage which went to Marseilles, and there he took ship for Corsica.

The fame of his adventures had preceded him, and when he returned to his home he was received by relations and neighbors with the utmost enthusiasm. They crowded into the modest house, they surrounded him when he went out, and they were never tired hearing the account of his terrible duels. But the quiet home life was little to the taste of a man so full of restless energy and so accustomed to live in the midst of excitement and constant danger. He stayed two months in the island, and then returned to Lyons, drawn to the place of danger by the charms of the captain's fair daughter. They renewed their intimacy and both forgot all they owed to themselves and to society.

A lady who had known Griscelli and his wife in Corsica met him and the captain's daughter by chance on a public promenade, walking arm in arm. She inquired, and learnt all that had happened. Whether she was actuated by personal spite against the handsome Corsican, or whether she merely gave way to the pitiless hatred which women feel against the guilty of their own sex, she denounced Griscelli to the police. He was tried, convicted, and at once condemned to two years' imprisonment.

This calamity was the source of his greatest success in life, little as he then could foresee that for him there would be but one step from the dismal dungeon to the very foot of the throne.

It so happened that among the influential personages to whom his friends obtained access when they endeavored to procure a mitigation of his punishment, they met with Mr. Abbatucci, a Corsican. When the renowned lawyer heard that Griscelli was a countryman of his, he became interested in him, and with that depth of feeling which makes the sons of the wild island the bitterest enemies and the warmest friends in the world he used all his influence in the culprit's behalf. He was successful; Griscelli was pardoned after three months, sent to Paris, and recommended to General Piatt as a man whose family had always been attached to the Bonapartes, and whose personal qualities were such as to make him valuable in all affairs in which great courage, blind devotion and high intelligence might be required. He was immediately placed in communication with other Corsicans employed by the future Emperor, and became thus cognizant of many details of that greatest of all modern events—the *coup d'état* of 1852.

With this catastrophe began his career as secret agent, in which he literally rose like a rocket, shone for a moment all over France, and fell again like a stick.

It is well known that in order to conceal the famous *coup d'état* a brilliant concert was given on the first of December by the President of the Republic. In the salons of the palace which he then occupied, the Elysee, an immense crowd was assembled, among whom mingled the men of the country. The great composer, Felicien David, superintended in person the execution of his masterpiece, *The Desert*, and men of the sword and men of the pen, the scions of the most illustrious houses and the celebrities of the day, all seemed to give themselves up entirely to the enjoyment of the dazzling scene. But the great tragedy which was in preparation made itself heard in spite of all precautions; and amid the loud laughter and charming music, now and then a few low murmurings were heard, ominous of the approaching tempest.

Thus at the very moment when Louis Napoleon left his private apartments to enter into the reception rooms, a young representative of the Legitimist party came hastily in and reported to him that a revolution was even then in preparation to enable the Republicans and the Orleanists to seize the President and to imprison him in the fortress of Vincennes. The future Emperor remained perfectly impassive, hardly opening his sleepy eyes wide enough to recognize the friendly monitor, and replied calmly, "Many thanks for the information; remain at the concert; We will talk about that to-morrow."

Another representative, who entered by mistake during the concert into the cabinet of the President, and there saw lying on the table some of the proclamations which were to be seized, and, as he refused to sign them, was arrested by the Minister of Police and imprisoned till the following day. One of the heroes of the fearful drama, De Morny, the President's foster brother, if report may be believed, had orders to show himself prominently at the Opera, so as to disarm all suspicion. Somebody who had evidently heard the premonitory symptoms of the storm, asked him, "Is it true they are going to sweep the chambers?" "Yes," answered the future President of the Legislative Assembly, "it is so, but I have taken care to keep my hand on the handle."

At midnight precisely, the concert was ended, and everything in and around the Elysee was apparently buried in profound darkness. A single lamp in Louis Napoleon's cabinet shed a faint light on a small table, around which were seated the four men who were to play the chief parts in the great drama—the President De Morny, General St. Arnaud, and Maupas, the Minister of Police. They sent for General Magnan, whose adhesion was doubtful, because he had treacherously abandoned Louis Napoleon when he attempted to enter France by way of Strasburg. As soon, therefore, as he understood what was in preparation, he rose and said: "Gentlemen, I am yours. I will sign anything. But as I see the Minister of War present, I need not know any more; my duty is simply to receive my orders five minutes before the action commences." This zeal was so very ardent that Napoleon ordered Griscelli, who had been standing behind the door, to follow the General and not to lose sight of him till he was recalled.

As soon as the President and his Ministers had signed the orders for the next day, a Colonel was sent with them to the government printing office, where a company of the Guards had already arrived, ready, at his command, to surround the building and to guard the printers till they had struck off the proclamations which were to change in a few hours the Republic into an Empire.

After the officer had left the room, Napoleon rose, opened a large bureau and drew from it four sealed packages. The first he gave to De Morny; it contained half a million of francs and his apointment as Minister of the Interior. The new Excellency took both and immedtately went to the department, to which a company of riflemen had been sent for his safety. The second package was intended for Maupas; it was quite large, and consisted of lists of all the representatives, generals, literary men and leading politicians who were to be arrested during the night; the same sum of money as De Morny's accompanied these orders. The third package, the largest of them all, was handed to General St. Arnaud, Minister of War, who found in it his half million of francs and a list of large sums to be distributed among the army in Paris, diminishing from twenty thousand francs for every general of division to five francs for the private soldier. All these sums were paid out of a "loan" which the chief of the State had compelled the Bank of France to advance granting the directors in return, the privilege of extending their capital by six hundred millions. The fourth parcel, which was the smallest, contained only one hundred thousand francs, to be distributed on the spot among the aides-de-camp, clerks and upper servants. The new secret agent received his first gratuity of twenty-five hundred francs as an earnest of what was to come thereafter.

Paris, which had fallen asleep Republican, awoke next morning Imperial. The oath of the President, the constitution voted by the people, the laws of the land,—all were set aside by a single bold act of a daring man: half of the leading men of France imprisoned, transported or exiled—the other half bribed or forced into acquiescence. Not without resistance, however; for ere long the streets of Paris ran red with blood, and thousands sealed with their lives their loyalty to the law. The new Emperor sat grimly smiling at the same little table at which he had distributed the parts in the great tragedy; and when General Magnan reported to him the manner in which the Parisians protested against his *coup d'état*, he only said, "Let my ordars be carried out." His composure was marvelous, for he knew perfectly well the risk he was running; and while he appeared thus calm and confident before his friends, he ordered at the same time the servants whom he had chosen for that purpose to saddle the horses and to make the carriages ready, and asked one of his adherents to take the remaining twenty-five millions which he had obtained from the bank, to put them in one of the coaches and to hold himself ready to cross the frontier.

Two circumstances contributed to help the secret agent at this critical period. He had been one of the actors in the great drama, though in a very humble sphere, and the Emperor was disposed to look upon all of them as entitled to the same favors of Fate as himself. The other was the fact that M. Pietri, a countryman of his and an acquaintance of long standing, was immediately afterward appointed Prefect of Police. Napoleon loved, as he still loves, to surround his person with Corsicans, and the new prefect was sure to please him, therefore, by promoting Griscelli. He sent for him soon after his arrival in Paris; and in consideration of his being the only Corsican who happened to know all the ways and byways of the capital, and of the zeal which he had displayed on the second of December, he appointed him to a responsible position in the secret service. What the duties of such agents were may be seen by what happened on one or two occasions on which his services were required.

A few days after his appointment he was sent for, and upon presenting himself before the Prefect of Police, the following note was placed in his hands: "Sir: I hasten to inform you that some wretches are preparing at No. 7 Faubourg St. Honore an infernal machine, for the purpose of assassinating the President of the Republic on his way to the Elysee. R. P."

The prefect simply told him to keep the note and to act as he might think best, but so as to show what he was able to do, that he might be employed in more important affairs.

The secret agent left the department without any fixed plan, and immediately went to the house mentioned in the note. When he reached it, he found a notice over the door, stating that rooms were for rent there, and at once availed himself of the opportunity thus offered to examine the building. He hastened home to dress himself with care, and placed a number of ribbons of foreign orders in his buttonhole; then he ordered a carriage with a coat of arms on the doors, coachman and footman in livery and powdered wigs, and drove in state to the house. When the footman opened the door and let down the steps, he ordered him to announce the Marquis of Chalet. At this aristocratic name the porter and all the servants ran up to catch a sight of so great a nobleman. The agent entered and announced his intention to look at the rooms. One of the servants took a bunch of keys and preceded him on his way up stairs, to show the apartments. Everything was carefully examined—floors, bed rooms, and even the kitchen. The great marquis professed to be well pleased with the whole, and paying the man a hundred francs as handsel, he seized him familiarly by the lapel of his coat, and said abruptly:

"Whose house is this? Who lives up stairs? I tell you, although I have paid a hundred francs to secure the bargain, I shall not move in if there is one of that man's cut throats living here, for I do not want to meet any one on the stairs who goes to the Elysee."

With every word he uttered the eyes of the servant grew larger and larger, until he bowed lower than before the king, and exclaimed:

"But, your Excellency, Marquis—how must I call you?—you are in the house of one of the ministers of Charles X."

"What!" cried the secret agent; "I am in the house of ——? But why don't you run and announce me? I have just come from Frohsdorf."

"Frohsdorf!" repeated the man, overcome with joy and amazement. "But, alas! I cannot announce you, for his Excellency, my master, left yesterday. Ah! you have seen his Majesty, Henry V.? What a misfortune that my master must be absent. How delighted he would have been to see you! Ah! you may tell his Majesty when you go back to Frohsdorf that we are working hard for him, and that it will not be long before the throne will be waiting for him at the Tuileries, for that man must be struck down when he passes by here on his way to the Elysee."

Then making him a sign to follow, he carried him up to a small room which looked upon the street, and here he showed him five rifle barrels placed in a row upon a wooden frame and fastened to each other. The secret agent knew all he wanted to know. He gave the faithful servant of the Bourbons a gold piece, and drove straight to the Prefecture of Police.

M. Pietri was still in his office, and when he saw a gentleman enter who was in full dress and wore a number of decorations in his button-hole, he rose and advanced to meet his distinguished visitor. He recognized Griscelli, however, and threw himself into a chair, laughing heartily. The secret agent proceeded at once to make his report of what he had heard and seen, and received immediately five hundred francs, with the words: "Ah, now we know what you are capable of doing."

On the next occasion he came in personal contact with the Emperor himself.

A few months after the former adventure, Count Walewski, then ambassador in London, sent a telegram in cipher to Napoleon, informing him that a man named Kelch, in the pay of Mazzini, was going to Paris in order to assassinate the Emperor. The latter immediately sent for the Prefect of Police communicated the despatch to him, and asked for an intelligent, devoted and energetic agent. M. Pietri remembered his countryman, and received orders to present him next evening during an interval between the acts at the Opera.

The prefect lost no time in informing Griscelli of his recommendation and the Empeeror's orders. The secret agent was delighted but suddenly he was seized with a kind of vertigo, such as he had experienced more than once during a duel; and upon the prefect's asking him why he turned so deadly pale, he could only answer that he felt there would be blood shed in this matter. The Corsican was as superstitious in such things as his master on the throne.

He was punctually at the Opera, and after the first act the perfect and the agent were both summoned to the imperial box. As the Emperor came to the door and passed the Empress, he asked one of the officers on duty, "Who is that with the perfect?" and when he was told that it was a Corsican, he added: "Oh, then he has no doubt a stiletto," and all laughed heartily at the association of ideas in the Emperor's mind. But there was more in the words than they imagined.

The Emperor beckoned the two men to follow him on the terrace behind the box, which is a projecting corner of the building, so that nobody can overhear what is said there; and when they were all seated at his command, he turned to Griscelli and said:

"Griscelli, I am glad to hear that you are a Corsican. All the men from that island have from old been devoted to my family. M. Pietri, who is very much interested in you, has spoken well of you and of your intelligence and energy. You will need both in the service in which we wish to employ you. I want you to watch a certain Kelch, who has come over from London with criminal intentions; you will not lose sight of him for a moment; follow him wherever he goes, and ascertain his plans. As soon as you have found him out, you will show him to me, and then wait for further orders."

The agent had listened in silence. It was the first time the little Corsican goatherd had found himself in the presence of a crowned head. As soon, however, as the Emperor ceased speaking he replied:

"Sire, it will be easy enough to find him, and if the prefect will have the kindness to let me see the man's record in the police books, I can find out where he used to live, how he looks and what friends he may have in Paris."

"Very well," said M. Pietri; "I did not think of that."

"As to showing him to your Majesty, that I cannot promise."

"Why not?"

"Because if Kelch should come near to your Majesty before I have had time to point him out to you, I should certainly kill him on the spot."

The prefect laughed, but Napoleon remained calm and said nothing. After a pause he ordered M. Pietri to pay Griscelli a thousand francs, and to furnish him with everything he might need in the execution of his orders. He also promised to direct horses and a carriage to be kept ready for him in the Imperal stables, and then informed him that on the next day he would ride out, toward two o'clock in the Bois de Boulogne.

Thus ended the first interview with the Emperor, which subsequently led to a strange kind of intimacy between the master and the servant. At the end of the Opera the prefect and the agent followed the Emperor to the Tuileries, where they settled the money question, and then they went to the place where the police records of all suspicious people were kept. To mask the proceeding, the prefect pretended that it was in contemplation to pardon Kelch, who had previously already been engaged in a desperate conspiracy. When the chief clerk in the office heard this, he exclaimed: "Pardon Kelch! Why, he is the most dangerous man I know. When he was arrested before it took fourteen men to carry him to the guard-house. He had to be handcuffed and bound besides. He is a perfect Hercules."

The description in the lists stated that he was five feet seven inches high, of herculean proportions, a very dangerous man, and living with his brother at Vaugirard. He was known to frequent a certain house in the street where the latter lived, in order to pay his attentions to the pretty daughter of a restaurant keeper.

At six o'clock on the following morning, Griscelli was standing in front of the restaurant, although it was one of the coldest days of December. An hour later, a pretty girl came down, called a commissionaire and gave him a letter to deliver in person. Not a word was lost, and the secret agent followed the messenger, who went through the whole of Paris, and did not stop till he reached the village of Menilmontant. He rang the bell at a modest looking house, and a man, Kelch himself, came to the door, took the letter and said, "Thank you: I am coming at once. I shall be there before you."

His appearance and his deep, powerful voice made no special impression upon the agent, who derived, however, great encouragement from the fact that—this happened on a Friday! Immediately afterward, Kelch came out, took a cab at the first stand and drove rapidly to the house in Vaugirard. Griscelli had followed him closely, and saw how the whole family came running down, embraced Kelch and took him hastily into the house. Two hours later, however, the whole party came out once more and went to the restaurant, where they enjoyed them-

Concluded on Fifth Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868

NOW AND THEN.

A disinterested observer, of another country, would be puzzled to account for the strange contrast between the present members of Congress and those of the past. Formerly, public business occupied their attention; now, schemes for the advancement of their party interests.

Formerly, they regarded the sanctity of oaths and respected the Constitution; now, they deliberately violate that instrument though they have sworn to support it.

Formerly, any infringement of private rights, or invasion of the equality of States, should rouse them to instantaneous and effectual vindication; now they cooly usurp control over private rights, imprison and banish at their pleasure, and absolutely depose the civil authorities of States, despotically strip them of every vestige of their undelegated power and hold them in the iron grasp of military tyranny.

Formerly, they respected the prerogatives of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government, and the boundaries that limited their own power; now, they unscrupulously invade the coordinate branches, and usurp to themselves supreme control over the State and Federal Governments.

Formerly, Congress contained wise lawgivers, statesmen, men of supereminent abilities who commanded the respect of the country by their wisdom and probity; now, it contains SUMNERS, BUTLERS, CAMERONS, ASHLEYS and SCOFIELDS.

Formerly, Congress contained no fanatical pedants; no despoilers, freebooters or pillagers; none who obtained their seats by bribery; none guilty of political simony; no apostate mercenaries and solemn blockheads; no coarse vindictive charlatans; now it contains SUMNERS, BUTLERS, CAMERONS, ASHLEYS and SCOFIELDS.

These surprising contrasts might be run through the entire doings and policy of Congress, showing present carelessness of the public treasure, the reckless squandering and plundering by which it is wasted, in comparison with former economy and reluctance to impose burthens upon the people. The reader can pursue the subject, and in doiug so, will find the same wide difference throughout the whole routine of congressional qualifications and duties.

The important questions are, what has produced this deplorable decadence in Congressmen? and, how long will it probably last? Some speculators say that civil convulsions have brought these unfit men to the surface, and that, on the restoration of social harmony, they will subside.

Others say that they are but the necessary exponents of that delirum of the public mind brought about by a war between fellow-citizens and kindred, and that, when calm reason re-asserts her supremacy, these sinster exponents will be sent into retirement.

Others again say, that the body public has been diseased and that these predestinated sharpers and bunglers, are only the vermin which instinctively prey upon unhealthy bodies, and that with the return of public health and mental strength they will be shaken off. It is difficult to determine which of these theories is correct. However this may be, every good citizen must pray for deliverance from Jacobin sway, and that the seats in Congress may soon, before the present members utterly destroy the public liberties and ruin the country, be filled by able statesmen, devoted patriots, and men of pure lives and incorruptible principles.

OFFENDED INNOECNCE.

Holding the mirror up to nature is sometimes very offensive. President JOHNSON'S plain statements of the unconstitutional doings of Congress, and their frightful waste of public money, excited irrepressible ire in the guilty malfeasants. Senator CAMERON boiled over with rage and moved the suspension of the reading of the message on account of its offensiveness. Had the same mirror exposed the mode, the manner and the means of his election to the Senate, the offensiveness would have been aggravated ten fold, and the motion would have been to hang the intermeddling President outright.

The puissant SCHENCK was also naturally scandalized by such exposures, and gave vent to his imperial indignation by bitter attacks upon the author. But what desperate thing would he not have done, had the mirror reflected his Vienna exploit?

To make a long story short, both Houses vindicated their integrity, by refusing the usual order for printing the message, after a stormy pow-wow over the audacity of the President in daring to make such exposures of their serene mightinesses. The country can only hope that such a tongue-lashing will not keep Mr. JOHNSON awake o'nights.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Since the sudden outbreak of petulence over the President's Message, which exposed the diminutive mental stature of Congressmen, but failed to convince the public that there was any provocation in the Message for such a sacrifice of official propriety, our lawgivers have thought better of it, and permitted the reading and printing. They have confined the expression of offended dignity to the refusal of the usual order for extra copies. At least this is as far as they have gone at present; but what new piece of ridiculous folly they may commit in the shape of resolutions of censure, or impeachment, or of fresh constitutional amendments, regulating the style and etiquette of executive communications, cannot be predicted, as the vagaries of this body defy all calculations based upon the requirements of duty, dignity, decorum, or law.

The real objections to the message undoubtedly proceed from the faithful expositions it gives of the true character and operation of the re-construction policy, the tenure of office law, and of the extravagance which is exhausting the public resources and impoverishing the people. But these are not put in the foreground by the fluttering objectors—they put forth a more lofty cause of offence—they mount the respectable hobby of public faith—they assume the tone, and disguise themselves in the aspect, of honest men with tender consciences—they fix upon the President's recommendation to pay "the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital," and denounce it as repudiation, a crime of such hideous mein to these immaculate innocents that they all stand aghast at its contemplation. The following is the mischievous passage thus singled out by both Houses as a disgrace to the national honor and a stab at the public faith:

> Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt.
>
> Six per cent in gold would, at present rates, be equal to nine per cent. in currency and equivalent to the payment of the debt one a half time in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation, for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond.

As soon as this was read in the House, explosions of irrepressible indignation were heard in all quarters. Mr. BROOMALL made haste and offered the following:

> WHEREAS, Such a sentiment, if permitted to go to the world without immediate protest might be understood to be the sentiment of the people of the United States, and of their representatives in Congress, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That all forms and degrees of repudiation of the National indebtedness are odious to the American people, and that under no circumstances will their representatives consent to pay the public creditor, as full compensation, a less amount of money than that which the Government contracted to pay him.

Mr. SCHENCK, in a state of excitement more terrific than any by which he has been agitated since his mighty achievement in the war, said: "I look upon that part of the Message as the most gross shameless, and infamous proposition to repudiate the debt of the country that I have ever yet known to be put forward from any quarter." And so the excitement ran through both houses, with violent gesticulations, beating of the air to raise a whirlwind; and uttering tumid declamation against Mr. JOHNSON, to serve the double purpose of diverting attention from the exposure of their own misdeeds, and of ingratiating themselves with the President elect who quarreled with the present incumbent in the STANTON affair, and whom they think to gratify by giving his predecessor a sound rib roasting.

But there is nothing disrespectful to Congress in the passage selected as a pretext for all this folly. The President has an undoubted right to give in his messages, opinions on all public matters The opinion, or recommendation, expressed in the cited passage, is clothed in decorus language, and if Congress considers it exceptionable in matter, they are not bound to adopt it; and as it in reality involves no injustice, but simply suggests an equitable settlement between the tax payers and the bondholders, it certainly affords no just ground for excited reprehension.

Unfortunately, it is not fashionable for Congress to regard the subject of paying the public debt as a question having more than one side, or that there is more than one party in interest; and the view taken of it is exclusively on the side of the holders of the public securities, whose investment by being placed on a gold basis, as Congress intends, will be doubled in practical value, giving a margin of profit out of which enough to secure all the Radical votes in Congress would not be missed. But the tax-payers at whose expense all this must be done, have no representatives there in the Radical ranks and because the President undertook to commend their side of the question to Congress, he is assailed with bitter aspersions and reproach.

But to show that Congress is no actuated by any high moral sentiment and that their pompous talk about the sacredness of public faith is the utterance of sheer hypocrisy, it is only necessary to refer to the legal ten der act, which *compelled* all creditors to take greenbacks in discharge of their claims at their nominal value, when they were depreciated more than one-half; and to the laws of different States, under Radical control, *compelling* those who had loaned gold to States, to take in payment of their interest and principal, the same depreciated greenbacks. We do not know how the utterly false pretences of these canting magnifiers of the sacredness of public faith can be placed in a more glaring light; nor can we believe that the masses of the people will remain much longer blind to the manner in which they are robbed by agents who sacrifice their interests to the selfish demands of those who loaned greenbacks to the Treasury.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

We publish below an extract from the annual report of Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in relation to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The people of this section have been aware, during the past twelve years, that Mr. GARRETT held the controlling power in this line of "singular value and power," and that it was the "shortest and cheapest path to the sea," but the wonder grew why Mr. GARRETT did not see it at an earlier day. He is confessedly one of the clearest headed railroad men of the country, fitted by long experience and practical knowledge to estimate properly the value of trunk lines; yet, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road has struggled for twenty years to keep its head above water, and to-day does not appear to be any the better of Mr. GARRETT'S fine opinion. The interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Road dominating and controlling, was the dog in the manger, it would not finish the "cheapest and shortest path to the sea," and it would not permit others to do it. When a responsible body of men, most of them our own citizens, commanding almost unlimited credit, offered to finish and equip the road, and obtained the consent of a Board of Directors, it was squelched by the aforesaid Mr. GARRETT, and that Board of Directors turned out. How much this community has suffered by not having an additional outlet to the sea, let our merchants and business men answer. We can forgive it we can not forget the past, and will accept the good wishes of Mr. GARRETT, if he is in earnest and sincerely desires to finish this line of "singular power and value," but it must be done; a long-suffering and patient community will not longer tolerate promises made to the ear to be broken to the hope, and the mere assertion that a certain portion of the line has been put under contract, will not entirely satisfy the demands of trade. Mr. GARRETT has too long played with the supposed antagonism to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in this community, to longer make it the excuse for doing nothing. We want a double track first class road as *far as it is finished*, and not a poor single string, and badly equipped road as it now is, taxing to the utmost the undoubted ability of its presiding genius, Mr. HUGHART, who has accomplished more for the means he has at his command than any railroad officer we know of. The following is the extract referred to:

> "The Pittsburgh and Connellsville road—a line of singular power and value—is to be completed. After years of misrepresentation—after attacks in every form in courts and in the Legislature of Pennsylvania—the decisions at all points—confirmed with great unanimity by the people—have been against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and in favor of this great enterprise of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The contractors are now at work upon this road, and you have decided that it shall be pushed rapidly to completion.
>
> "The Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will open a superior line to the great opulent and rapidly improving city of Pittsburgh, and through it to the entire Northwest.
>
> "The minimum grade for 84 miles of this excellent line will be but 26 feet to the mile, and for the remainder of the distance no grade will exceed 52 feet for the entire east-bound traffic. You will thus furnish for the immense agricultural area and the vast populations of the North-western States their *shortest and cheapest path to the sea*. You will divide at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylsylvania road the immense business of those fertile and extensive regions; and, prosperous as has been Baltimore, under the influence of your previous enterprise, the results from this work will prove even greater and more striking. Business, wealth and population will flow from this source in a mighty volume to Baltimore."

CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

There seems to be a settled determination on the part of the Radical majority in Congress to consolidate and eternize the public debt after the example of England. The sum of the debt cannot be less than two thousand five hundred millions, six per cent. interest on which will constitute a perpetual drain, yearly, in gold, of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Who are to pay this tremendous exaction, is a question of universal interest.

Taxes are, in the first place, collected upon incomes, commodities, and by excise and import duties, stamps, and through such other searching processes as to reach directly or indirectly, every species of property, real, personal and mixed. By these means, every person who eats, drinks, wears, or lives under a roof is taxed.

The payers of taxes, under the prompting of human nature, at once set about indemnifying themselves for these exactions of the government. Owners of real estate, everywhere, raise their rents; merchants increase the price of their goods; bankers augment their interest; farmers, manufacturers and mechanics demand more for their products and fabrics, and thus, by a common impulse, the prices of property, of every kind, are raised exorbitantly by the possessors, and who, in this way, recover back the drain of taxation.

This process of indemnity is denied to the few who live upon annuities or settled annual incomes. It is denied, also, to that great mass of citizens composing the working classes, who have nothing to sell but their labor, which, as they cannot, owing to their dependant condition, raise in price proportioned to the rise in the price of all the necessaries of life, affords them no indemnity, and they are thus without shelter, without resource, and compelled to finally bear the load of taxation after all the other classes have thrown it from their shoulders.

Such is the condition of things, beyond all dispute, until taxation more than equals the annual increase of productive investments and the profits of labor. When it gets beyond this point, it trenches upon reserved capital, arrests the progress of business, and unites all classes, but the holders of public securities, in a cry for relief. With the waste and bad management of our rulers, this point must soon be reached, though Congress have, as yet, given little attention to the subject.

At present the members are taking attitudes, looking earnest, wise, solemn, and affecting a tone of sublime morality that would do honor to a college of reformed smugglers and free-booters. The sacredness of national honor and public faith is now their perpetual theme, and they prattle about it and upon honesty, as if the public had forgotten that it has been their daily practice to wantonly violate all these principles, and their oaths and the constitution itself.

A truce with such hypocrisy, and such mockery of true statesmanship. "No nation, having a large national debt, has ever paid it, and none ever will". So said ADAM SMITH, and also, that where "a national liberation has been brought about at all, it has always been brought about by bankruptcy." Such must be the upshot in this country under continued management like the present. A hundred and fifty millions a year cannot be paid for interest very long, with present pillage and extravagance.

As to the sacredness of public credit, when its demands are assumed to mean the payment of two thousand five hundred millions in gold for not more than the equivalent of seven hundred millions in gold received; and to also mean the consolidation of this incomprehensible sum into a perpetual exaction of one hundred and fifty millions in gold every year, neither the people nor any body, but paid Congressmen and bond-holders, will regard it as deserving more respect than the rights and claims of the oppressed tax-payers.

THE periodical discussion of a resumption of specie payments has again arisen; and not only many of the newspapers but sundry members of Congress appear disposed to experiment upon the business of the country, by the suggestion of plans to restore specie to circulation. The sudden desire manifested in this direction by the very men who several years ago compelled all creditors to receive payment in paper varying in value from 33 to 80 cents on the dollar, appears open to criticism; the more especially as these friends of coin now proclaim their opinion that the whole greenback issue was unconstitutional from the beginning. This sudden desire of the paper money men to "place greenbacks on a level with gold," is only to be explained from the circumstance that when that is done the abor of the country is robbed of some 40 per cent. on the whole batch of 5-20 bonds for the benefit of the national banks and the bondholders. The parties whose bonds are now worth, in coin, about 60 cents on the dollar, are of course anxious to be paid 100 cents, but we imagine the mass of the people whose sweat and toil it is proposed shall pay this premium are not quite so willing.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE TAX-PAYERS.

In order to prove the public ability to meet the extravagance of Congress and to pay perpetual interest on the public debt, it is asserted by leading men, and leading organs of the Radical party, that the property of the country is worth more than it was before the war, and that the nation is as rich as ever. To prove this, they show that assessments and valuations sustain the assertion. True they do. But can the underlying fallacy escape detection? How are real values determined? Restrictions upon intercourse with the outside world, and inflations of currency and credits, necessarily augment nominal values. But because real estate, or commodities, are now estimated at double the value at which they were estimated in 1860, does it follow that the aggregate wealth of the country is thereby doubled? Can the destruction of wealth occasioned by war be thus repaired?

More than four thousand millions of the national substance was stricken from existence by the war—absolutely annihilated, because the waste of war leaves no compensation in the form of property. A part of this loss is represented by bonds and greenbacks, a part by unliquidated claims for damages, and a part by the diminution of the comforts of the working masses, surrendered to the nexorable demands of taxation.

No inflated augmentation of prices can change, or mitigate, the stern fact, that near one-third of the national wealth was destroyed by the war, and the process by which it is sought to disguise this disagreeable fact, can only deceive the unthinking. If a fire were to destroy one-third of the stock of a merchant, by the reasoning of these Radical sophisters, he would only have to mark up the prices of the remaining two-thirds of his goods, to repair his loss and make himself richer than he was before the fire.

But fictitious prices cannot be counted upon to pay debts. Cash values, on the great level of nations, afford the only stable foundation for such calculations. If Congress precipitate specie payments, and carry out their plan of converting all the government bonds into a permanent gold-bearing debt, fictions will at once settle to realities, and ideal wealth will diminish and crystalize into a small compass.

There were examples of similar consequences of inflation, after the last war with England. Farms in Lancaster and some other eastern counties that rose by war inflation to from two to five hundred dollars per acre, when the collapse came, were sold at forty or fifty dollars, and so it was with town and city property, which fluctuated in equal proportions, from the same cause. The debt occasioned by that war was but a trifle, and was paid by an honest and economical administration of public affairs—the men of that day not being converts to the doctrine of the present, about the blessings of such burthens.

Our present debt is of such monstrous proportions that it cannot be paid in any other way than was contemplated by the framers of the laws authorizing it to be contracted, and than is inferable from the language of the bonds, and all the circumstances connected with their issue. Put the debt in the form Congress contemplates, and the nation could not, if the people were so disposed, long stagger under it. The greenback plan is the only plan by which it can ever be paid; and by paying in this way the creditors will have no just, or legal, or even equitable, ground of complaint. They would be generously remunerated, in connection with the gold interest they will have received, for the depreciated greenbacks they loaned the Government; and they would be, finally, far better off than they would be under the Congressional plan.

The process marked out by this last plan, is to covenant for the payment of all the bonds in gold, at the expiration of a long period, and to reduce the interest upon them to four and a half or five per cent. This, calling the debt two thousand five hundred millions, would amount to an annual charge upon the Treasury of one hundred and twelve and a half millions, at four and a half per cent., or one hundred and twenty-five millions at five per cent. How is this to be paid, especially when we consider that the reduction of interest would drive a large share of the bonds to Europe, because our citizens can make more on their capital than such interest, and because in Europe the abundance of capital prevents its employment at large profits, and reduces interest there generally to about three per cent?

Thus, after such large transfer, the yearly drain to Europe, say in round numbers, would be one hundred millions, to pay interest on two thousand millions of our securities likely to be held in Europe; and this besides meeting the expenditures of an extravagant government. Where is there a mighty perennial supply to meet this endless demand?

All the specie now in the country is estimated at about three hundred millions; if a resumption of specie payments takes place, more than this amount will be needed for current use. The production of gold and silver from all the mines of the country, it is liberal to estimate at fifty millions a year. Where, then, is the source of supply to meet the ever recurring foreign demand for interest? We cannot look for it from the great staple of the South, because Congress has spent hundreds of millions to hinder and suppress Southern productive industry. It is a favorite expression among Congressmen to "look ugly things in the face"—let them look this mighty subject in the face, and we pray the bond-holders to do the same.

Congress seems also to forget that reducing the interest is repudiation. Yet it is undeniably so. It is compelling the creditors of the government to take less interest than was agreed to be paid them, and less than the bonds call for. It is, therefore, a repudiation of a part of the debt, and involves as flagrant a wrong as would the repudiation of the whole of it. The sacrifice of honor, honesty, and public faith is as great in the one case as in the other.

Those who advocate the greenback plan of payment are opposed to this violation of the contract—this repudiation of a part of the debt. They insist on paying according to the terms of the bonds, principal and interest. And they insist upon doing it whilst it can be done; and upon fulfilling all the engagements to the public creditors to the letter, so that the debt may be paid, and the country delivered from a system which impoverishes and enslaves the masses of the people living under European governments, and turns all the streams of wealth into the coffers of a favored few.

CHRONIC SPLEEN.

The *Commercial* has achieved a damaging distinction by the fury and coarseness of its assaults upon every public man in Pennsylvania who does not belong to its meagre and powerless coterie. But its vituperations are so incessant and unjustifiable as to deprive them of all power except that of bringing its conductors into disesteem and contempt. Among those who have most recently been subjects of its indiscriminate wrath, is Mr. Simon Cameron, upon whose competency as a public servant and fidelity to the Republican organization it has cast unfounded aspersions.

The above is from the *Gazette* of Monday, and is positively atrocious, but we submit, if the vituperation, of the *Commercial* are so incessant and unjustifiable as to deprive it of all power except that of bringing its conductors into disesteem and contempt, had it not better be encouraged by "the oldest," so that it may in a short time, be wiped out altogether? We must confess there was a spice of temerity in venturing to mention Hon. SIMON CAMERON in justaposition with money. Our "indiscriminate wrath" never ventured so far as to intimate that SIMON CAMERON, ever employed money to secure any position or advantage. He started in life a poor printer, never did a day's work after he left the case, and is now worth five millions, all of which was honestly acquired. It requires a monstrous amount of impudence to assert he earned and obtained his present political positon by mere force of intellect, but there are people who would lead us to believe such was the fact, among whom are the editors of the *Gazette* (in a large cornucopia.) The man who is exalted above his fellows, by laughter, in this connection, is SIMON himself. How very wrong is it, therefore, for the *Commercial* to cast these "unfounded aspersions." Good men are always astonished at corruption, and we venture to propose, by way of illustrating our position, that the editor of the *Gazette*, who is a gentleman of culture, who has fairly earned a prominent position in journalism, who is as convincing upon the stump as he is upon the stool with three legs, which the sybils of old made memorable by their oracular outgivings, should declare himself a candidate for United States Senator, a position for which he is better fitted than any man yet named by the Republican party, and ascertain for himself how much merit weighed in the scales with money, (legal tender) and then look around, perhaps for the first time, to ascertain the cost of the office.

The *Commercial* man is only talking out in meeting; he knows what he is about; and if he failed to swear before an investigating committee, as to actual knowledge of the amount paid, it does not follow that he knew nothing of what was going on. He knew, for instance, that a member of the legislature, poor as a rat when he went to Harrisburg, had a bank account of fifty thousand dollars when he returned. He knew what he had done for certain parties in the meantime, and naturally put that and that together, but still he did not see any money paid in the meantime, and people are so uncharitable, they will draw conclusions, as they have done about SIMON CAMERON, which were all wrong. We have always defended him—and believe he never deserted a friend, forgave an enemy, or failed to call when he had four aces.

SIMON is a good man, but then the Legislature was so bad, the members had to be humored or they would not do anything that was right and proper. In old times, when Middletown money was just as good as legal tender, SIMON was able to convince any number of men of the Legislature that he was the right man for the right place. We would, in conclusion, advise the editor of the *Gazette* to estimate men as they are, not as they ought to be, and make up his mind that it is not only a wicked world, but that it will require double the amount to be elected United States Senator that it did to buy a corner lot for the *Gazette* printing office.

TO CHARLES ELLIOT NORTON.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The wind is roistering out of doors,
My windows shake and my chimney roars:
My Elmwood chimneys seem organing to me
As of old, in their moody minor key
And out of the past the hoarse wind blows
As I sit in my arm chair and toast my toes.

"Ho! ho! nine-and-forty," they seem to sing
"We saw you a little toddling thing,
We knew you child and youth and man,
A wonderful fellow to dream and plan,
With a great thing always to come—who knows?
Well, well, 'tis some comfort to toast one's toes.

"How many times have you sat at gaze
Till the mouldering fire forgot to blaze,
Shaping among the whimsical coals
Fancies and figures and shining goals?
What matters the ashes that cover those?
While hickory lasts you can toast your toes.

"O dream, shipbuilder! where are they all,
Your grand three-deckers, deep-chested and tall,
That should crush the waves under canvas piles,
And anchor at last by the Fortunate Isles?
There's gray in your beard, the years turn foes,
While you muse in your arm chair and toast your toes."

I sit and dream that I hear, as of yore,
My Elmwood chimneys' deep-throated roar;
If much be gone, there is much remains,
By the embers of loss I count my gains,
You and yours with the best, till the old hope glows
In the fanciful flame, as I toast my toes.

Instead of a fleet of broad-prowed ships,
To send a child's armada of chips;
Instead of the great guns, tier on tier,
A freight of pebbles and grass-blades sere.
Well, maybe more love with the less gift goes,"
I growl, as, half moody, I toast my toes.

THE RADICAL.

Of horrible stuff is a Radical made,
Of avarice, selfishness, hate and hypocrisy;
Pretence is the bulk of his foul stock in trade,
The rest is composed of anti-democracy.

Religion with him is the allopery slime
The boa his prey before gulping bealavers;
Morality's used as a nursery rhyme,
To wheedle the simple to granting him favors.

A patriot he when gold's the reward,
Of loyalty's duty all day he will gabble;
His pocket but touch, and then by the card
He'll prate of resisting the rule of the rabble.

How glibly he speaks of the will of the Lord,
When scheming to compass ends worthy the devil;
Of peace he will snivel when whetting the sword;
Of purity preach, then in wickedness revel.

Of temperance, how it delights him to preach,
And fence with rules stringent his poor neighbor's throttle;
While always within his convenient reach
He keeps for rich friends an inspiring bottle.

When Liberty suits his own purpose, how warm
He grows in her praises—her very phase blesses;
But when her way suits him not, by the strong arm
Of law sword-supported her cause he oppresses.

His conscience elastic is of the queer kind
That more than the bond pays when he is the lender,
But always is ready excuses to find
For tightening his purse-strings when others claim tender.

This impudent trickster, this double-tongued knave,
In God's name solicits a new lease of plunder;
Their own common sense the people will save
And rend all his fine woven plottings asunder.

OH! BE NOT THE FIRST.

"Oh! be not the first to discover
A blot on the name of a friend,
A flaw on the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may be true to the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
So let us speak well of each other,
Or speak not at all.

A smile or a sigh may awaken
Suspicion, most foul and undue;
And thus our belief may be shaken
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness
Is worn by a friend that we meet,
To cover a soul full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat.

How often the friends we love dearest,
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms, the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal.

How often the sigh of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast;
To parody truth and affection,
Or lull a suspicion to rest.

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,
And small ones to trace out defects;
Let ours be a nobler ambition,
For base is the mind that suspects,

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
So let us speak well of each other,
Or speak not at all."

THE SKATER.

The skater lightly laughs and glides,
Unknowing that beneath the ice
Whereon he carves his fair device,
A stiffened corpse in silence slides.

It glareth upward at his play;
Its cold, blue rigid figures steal
Beneath the treadings of his heal;
It floats along and floats away.

He has not seen its horror pass;
His heart is blithe; the village hears
His distant laugter; he careers
In festive waltz athwart the glass.

We are the skaters, we who skim
The surface of Life's solemn flood,
And drive, with gladness in our blood,
And daring dance from brim to brim.

Our feet are swift, our faces burn,
Our hopes aspire like soaring birds;
The world takes courage from our words,
And sees the golden time return.

But ever near us, silent, cold,
Float those who bounded from the bank
With eager hearts, like us, and sank,
Because their feet were overbold,

They sank through breathing holes of vice,
Though treacherous sheens of unbelief;
They know not their despair and grief—
Their hearts and minds are turned to ice.

Stupidity.

How stupid to walk along the street with an umbrella or cane under your arm, the point sticking out for everybody to run his face into; for three ladies to walk abreast, and move so slowly that persons in a hurry must either go between them or get into the gutter; to puff and blow, and well nigh faint upon ascending a stairway, with forty pounds of fashionable cloak on your back; to go late to church, and annoy the minister and the congregation by your fussy entrance: to wear a dress four feet too long, and then look daggers if any one steps on it; to walk for exercise when you need rest not to know what you want when you go into a dry-goods store to eat when you are not hungry; to think that people's opinion of you increases in proportion to the cost of your clothes; to refuse to sing or play, when urged; or to bore people to distraction by both singing and playing when not asked.

A Touching Story.

The following affecting narrative purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of resisting a mother's love and counsel:

What agony was on my mother's face when all that she had said and suffered failed to move me. She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke to me no more until she reached her own door.

"It is school time now," she said. "Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said."

"I shan't go to school," said I.

She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly:

"Certainly you will, Alfred! I command you."

"I will not," said I "you can't get me up stairs."

"One of the two things you must do, Alfred—either go to school this minute, or I will lock you up in your room and keep you there until you promise implicit obedience to my wishes in the future."

"I dare you to do it, said I;" "you can't get me up stairs."

"Alfred, choose now," said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently and was deadly pale.

"If you touch me I will kick you," said I, in a fearful rage. God knows I knew not what I said!

"Will you go, Alfred?"

"No!" I replied, but I quailed beneath her eyes.

"Then follow me," said she, as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—"O, my son, hear me"—I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother. How my head reels as the torrent of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother, a feeble woman—my mother! she staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. "O, Heavenly Father!" she cried, "forgive him—he knows not what he does!" The gardener just then passing the door, and seeing my mother was pale and almost unable to support herself come in.

"Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his room," said she, and turned off from me. It was a look of agony, mingled with the most intense love; it was the unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment I would fling myself from the open window, but I felt that I was afraid to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborness rose in an instant, and bade me not yield yet. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on my bed and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach my door. It was my sister.

"What shall I tell mother for you?" she said.

"Nothing," I replied.

"O, Alfred, for my sake and for all our sakes, say that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you."

I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again flung myself on the bed to pass a wretched and a fearful night.

Another footstep, slower and more feeble than my sister's, disturbed me.

"Alfred, my son, shall I come in?" She asked.

I cannot tell what influence operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother, that thrilled me, melted the ice from my heart, and I longed to throw myself upon her neck; but I did not, My words gave the lie to my heart when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, *but I did not.*

"I was awakened from an uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood by my bedside.

"Get up, Alfred. Don't wait a minute. Get up and come with me. Mother is dying."

I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up mechanically and followed my sister. On the bed, pale as marble, lay my mother. She had not yet undressed. She had thrown herself upon the bed to rest, and rising to go again to me, she was siezed with palpitation of the heart, and borne to her room.

I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her—my remorse was tenfold bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned within my bosom, my brain was on fire. My sister threw her arms around me and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a motion of mother's hand; her eyeys unclosed. She had recovered her consciousness, but not her speech. She looked at me and moved her lips. I could not understand her words.

"Mother! mother!" I shrieked, "say only that you forgive me."

She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me, and lifted her thin white hands; she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained kneeling beside her, that dear form, till my sister removed me. Joy of youth had left me forever.

Boys who spurn a mother's counsel; who are ashamed to own they are young; who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, beware! Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for your future years.

Anecdote of a Cat.

At a certain convent in Paris, the cook used to divide the dinner into a dozen plates and the brothers would come and get their portion. One day while the cook went to ring the bell in the hall to call them, some one stole one of the bits of meat. This happened several times; and the cook at last resolved to watch the kitchen and see who did it. While he staid in the room no one came, and the meat was all safe. So he decided to stay always, and had a whistle to call the brothers. But the sly thief was not to be cheated in this way; and soon after while Mr. Cook was guarding the dinner, the door-bell rang and he had to go. Nobody was at the door and he ran back in a rage to find one plate empty again. Next day when the bell rang, instead of answering it, the cook hid in a closet, and a minute after the bell had sounded, in at the window bounded the big cat, and whisked out with her prize. Anxious to see how she managed the bell, the cook posted himself at a side window, from which he could see the door. In France many of the bells are attached to ropes, such as we have inside our houses. Pussy ran and caught the string in her paws, took a good swing, and jingled the bell, and then scampered away to get her meat. The monks were so amused at her cunning, that they ordered an extra dish to be set for every day.—[*Merry's Museum.*]

INTELLIGENCE has been received that large quantities of overland mail matter have been stolen from a coach near Fort Bridger, in the Indian Territory, the robbers having cut open the boot. A portion of the mail has already been recovered. Strict inquiry will be instituted as to the manner of carrying these mails.

The Ohio Disaster.

Everybody, that is to say, all the newspapers, are "hoping that a thorough investigation will be made into the causes" of the terrible collision on the Ohio River, by which so many lives were lost the other day. What good will it do? We have had scores and hundreds of similiar accidents on our rivers and railways, and thousands of lives are frequently lost in consequenes of them. Official investigations are made into them all—their causes are perfectly well understood,—yet, we believe *there is not a single instance on record in which any person has been held responsible or been punished.* Coroners inquests, under which form of law these investigations are usually held, have come to be universally regarded as the emptiest and most useless of all formalities; but even *their* verdicts never lead to any action, and are generally forgotten within a week after they are rendered. What is the reason of this strange and disastrous neglect to enrforce the law? Is nobody interested in it? Are there not officers appointed or elected for the express purpose of doing that very thing? Then why in the name of all that is sensible and safe, is it never done?

There is a constant clamor for new laws on these subjects. Whenever a railway or steamboat disaster happens, there is a loud demand for new legislation on the subject. But this is not what is needed. We have plenty of laws—some of them good and some very bad,—laws on every conceivable subject and for the accomplishment of every imaginable object. The trouble is, they are never enforced. They are dead letters on the statute-book. Not one man in a thousand knows of their existence, and not one in a million shows by practical action, any care for their enforcement. There are prosecuting officers everywhere whose special business it is to see that the laws are enforced, but they require a complaint to be made by somebody of their violation, and nobody takes the trouble to make it. Now and then the widow or the children of some poor man who has been crushed by some illegal railway collision, or blown to pieces by the explosion of a steamer's boiler, or a cargo of petroleum, both of which were forbidden by law, sues for damages and gets them. But the chances of such a contingency are comparatively small, and some companies, we understand, make them the subject of calculation, and conclude, on the whole, that it is *cheaper* to run the risk of them, than to go to the expense of such precautions as would prevent the accidents out of which they grow. This is rather a cold-blooded view of the subject, it must be confessed—but it is strictly a *business* view, and our great corporations can not, in these days at least, be expected to take any other.

We hope that the Ohio disaster will be "investigated," by all means. It will be some comfort to all parties to see a little fuss made about it. It will look as if somebody cared something about it, and will engage public attention a week or two, until the whole thing can be quietly and comfortably forgotten; as so many similar slaughters have been before it. And what more can any good citizen, who appreciates the blessing of a quiet life and hates excitement, ask or expect? Let it be "investigated," certainly; and let the investigation be "searching" and "exhaustive,"—for then it will take longer and will thus give more time for the public feeling to die away.—*N. Y. Times.*

Booth's New Theatre.

Describing this magnificent structure the New York *Evening Post* says:

There can be no doubt that Booth's will at once take the stand of the representative metropolitan theatre—one which will be visited by every stranger coming to the city, as inevitably as every visitor to Paris goes to the Grand Opera. Here the much talked of "legitimate drama" will be heard, enhanced with all the best points of the sensational, in the way of scenery and costumes. Several of the "sets" already finished for "Romeo and Juliet" are as superb as anything of the kind ever seen here. The balcony scene will convey an idea of the architecture of Verona quite as vivid as the original, and the arrangements of the scene are such as to give an impression of solidity, which one could hardly expect from canvas and wooden frame-work. The scenery of Booth's Theatre will be in every way admirable, and will include a great many "enclosed scenes," as they are called, that is, interiors with intelligible sides, and ceilings like reality, in place of the traditional side wings of the ordinary stage. In mechanical appliances this scenery is remarkably complete. Vast castles will fold up like pocket books, and as quietly steal away. Whole sets will sink into the deep abysses beneath the stage, or soar up to the heights far above it. Furniture will not be removed in the ordinary way by "supes," but will quietly sink out of sight as though engulphed by some friendly earthquake. The mechanical arrangements of the stage at this establishment combine the best results of the experience of both American and foreign stage mechanics.

The theatre is now so far completed that it is possible to gain a fair idea of its proportions and of the general effect of the interior. On entering, it strikes the spectator as being small rather than spacious; and from its vast height it has been compared to a well. It is only when in the centre of the parquet, at the orchestra or on the stage that the real size of the house can be appreciated. It can then be seen that the tiers extend far back, offering an immense number of seats. When lighted up Booth's will be the most striking and elegant theatre in the city. Already in its unfinished state it makes the other theatres seem tawdry by comparison. There is yet a great deal of work to do, and scaffoldings still block up the auditorium. The seats have yet to be put in, the wall frescoed, and in the lower parts faced with composition marble, and all the gas fixtures to be put up; nor can any definite idea yet be formed as to the appearance of the proscenium.

The theatre will be opened on or about the 15th of January, 1869, with "Romeo and Juliet," with Booth, of course, as the lover hero.

A New Printing Machine.

A new press has been invented which simultaneously prints several colors. Its novelty consists in the adjustment of a series of secondary cylinders around the main printing cylinder. To each of these secondary cylinders is attached fountains, distributors, and rollers for distributing and rolling each color separately; and to this cylinder is also attached the electrotype whose impression is to be given to the paper in its passage over the main cylinder. The final impression, being black, is received by the form on the bed-plate, in the usual manner; and the paper comes forth with its illustrations impressed in seven colors, as well as with the ordinary letter press—all done at one revolution of the cylinder.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States.

Owing to several blunders in the figures transmitted by telegraph, giving a statement of the debt as it stood on the 1st of December, we publish the following table as furnished by Secretary McCulloch:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,858,400 00
Six per cent. bonds, 1881	283,677,300 00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,602,570,400 00
Total	$2,107,836,100 00
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.	
Certificates at 3 per cent	$58,140,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$72,140,000 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.	
Three-year 7-30 notes, due August 15, 1867, and June and July, 1868	$2,478,450 00
Compound Interest Notes, matured June 10, July 15, August 13, October 15 December 15, 1867, May 15, August 1, September 1 and 15, and October 1 and 16, 1868	1,224,920 00
Bonds, Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, Acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	149,381 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842, January 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	435,500 00
Treasury Notes, March 3, 1863	445,492 00
Temporary Loan	243,180 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	15,000 00
Total	$5,248,883 64
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
U. S. Notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional Currency	33,875,288 17
Gold Certificates of Deposit	23,256,840 00
Total	$413,152,181 17
RECAPITULATION.	
Debt bearing Coin Interest	$2,107,836,100 00
Debt bearing Currency Interest	72,140,000 00
Matured Debt not presented for payment	5,245,883 64
Debt bearing no Interest	413,152,181 17
Total	$2,601,374,164 81
Six per cent. (lawful money) Bonds, issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies	44,337,000 00
TOTAL DEBT	$2,645,711,164 81
Amount in Treasury, Coin	88,423,374 64
Amount in Treasury, Currency	18,255,946 13
Total	$106,679,320 67
RECAPITULATION.	
Total Debt	$2,645,711,164 81
Total amount in Treasury	106,679,320 67
Amount of Debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,539,031,844 14

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the Books and Returns in the Treasurer's Department, on 1st December, 1868.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The above exhibit shows an increase in the debt of $11,909,291 32 during the month of November.

Death of Helen Western, the Actress.

Our dispatches of Saturday announced the death of Miss Helen Western, youngest sister of Lucille Western, on Friday, in Washington. The Washington *Express* says:

Miss Western was taken sick in Pittsburgh, Pa., about five weeks since, with congestion of the bowels, and came to this city about eighteen days since, to play an engagement at Wall's Opera House, and on the first night of her appearance, as "Cynthia," in "Flowers of the Forest," was taken so ill as to render it necessary for her to be removed from the stage. She was then confined to her room until to-day week, when, at the advice of her attending physician (Dr. Buckley), and at the earnest solicitation of her agent (Mr. Charles F. Wing), she appeared on that night and on the Saturday following. She was again compelled to retire to her bed, which she never left afterward. Yesterday afternoon, Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett was called in, and, after examination, pronounced her case fatal. Miss Western went on the stage at the age of six years, as the original "Eva" in Uncle Tom's Cabin, and was at the time of her death the youngest living star actress in this country.

On Wednesday she was very cheerful, and remarked that she would soon be well, and able to follow her profession. On that day, however, Mr. King notified her agent that he had rented her room to another party, and that it would be necessary for them to change to another, which was done. Mr. Wing thinks the exertion of the removal excited and aggravated her disease, and was the immediate cause of her death. The intelligence of her death has been telegraphed to her sister Lucille, who is at present in California.

The deceased is laid out in a room adjoining the parlor, on the second floor, immediately over the passage-way, and is dressed in a lavender colored silk robe, and presents the appearance of one sleeping, more than that of a corpse. The remains will be conveyed to Boston for interment, on the evening's train.

More About the Treasury.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, speaking of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, says:

We learn from the report that we are blessed with 1,640 National banks, with a circulation of $295,000,000. We are told that "never before were the interests of the people so interwoven with a system of banking as are the interests of the people of the United States with this National banking system." It is true that the people have a great interest in these banks, but the interest is all adverse to their continuance. It costs the people $20,000,000 a year in gold to obtain their circulating medium, which the Government could issue directly without costing them a cent. The Secretary makes many suggestions to regulate these banks, which he admits are guilty of many improper and dangerous practices.

He also admits that of our twenty-two hundred millions of United States bonds, six hundred millions are held in Europe, nearly all of which have left our shores within the last six years. Mr. McCulloch rather regrets that for our eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars owed in Europe, public and private, not more than five hundred million dollars in specie were paid. The idea never seems to have entered his mind that, after having paid twice as much interest as they pay in Europe, we might justly give the holders of said bonds the principal which *they paid* in gold—no more nor no less.

Perhaps the best commentary upon our financial condition, as administered by the Republicans, consists in this fact stated by the Secretary, that while we have sent to Europe since the conquest of California, in 1845, eleven hundred millions of dollars in gold, we are now confronted with a debt of eight hundred and fifty millions, and all this, as the Secretary says, "under a tariff framed with a view of protecting American industry against foreign manufactures."

In the case of the United States against Fullerton, Depew, Belknap, Birdsall and Windust, on Saturday in the New York Courts, Mr. O'Connor moved to quash the indictment, and that the argument might be heard next Saturday. Judge Benedict so ordered.

—A child was killed in Norwich, Conn., last week by falling on a pair of scissors, striking their point into its brain.

VARIETIES.

—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, it is stated, will be elected United States Senator from Maine as successor of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

—The New Orleans street car companies are so bothered with counterfeit nickels, that they offer $1,000 reward for the capture of the people who manufacture them.

—A man in Indiana was choked to death by a piece of beef on Thanksgiving Day and his neighbors say it was a judgement on him for not eating turkey.

—An English Court has separated a boy of 15 from his wife, and sent him into the country to learn a trade, and grow up, before he can be allowed to live with her. He had married his nurse.

—A new hotel in course of erection at Rye Beach, N. H., was blown down on Tuesday night, and is in ruins. It was four stories high and one hundred feet square. The windows had not been put in, hence the disaster.

—A San Francisco banker has erected a monument in the cemetery near that city in memory of his wife, which cost $25,000 in gold. It is of freestone, with a penciling of black slate tracing its exterior lines, after the manner of a mourning handkerchief.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* truly says, the St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago papers keep up a constant bombardment at each other. The rivalry among these cities is only exceeded by the falsehoods they invent about each other.

—The locomotive works of Messrs McKay and Aldus at East Boston, Mass., were stopped a few days ago on account of financial embarrassment. The closing of the works throws a large number of men out of employment.

—Lewis Stanton, the negro who brutally murdered officer King at Covington, Ga., died in jail in that place on Thursday of wounds inflicted by the Sheriff's posse at the time of the murder of King.

—The Poles, failing to drive their Russian rulers out by military force, are now kindling incendiary fires to burn them out. They set fire to the houses of the more obnoxious Russians, and in this questionable manner show their hatred of Russian tyranny.

—A little girl was seized by an alligator, near Bayou Sara, Louisana, a few days since and a black boy, who attempted to rescue her, and for that purpose pursued the monster into the water was himself seized by another alligator and devoured.

—A gentleman is in Minneapolis, Minn., gathering information in regard to that portion of the State for the purpose of procuring eight thousand or ten thousand acres of land for a colony of farmers from Yorkshire, England.

—The Chilton (Wis.) *Times* says that, in the town of Woodville, an Indian and a she bear were found lying together. The Indian had put six shots into the bear, and then attacked her with his knife, and in her dying struggles she had grappled and squeezed the life out of him.

—A bride in Washington lately introduced the style of having her train borne by three pages. An exchange says if this fashion should spread courting a young lady would be like reading a novel. She would never grow interesting until you had turned out several pages.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln while recently making some purchases at a fancy goods store at Frankfort-on-the-Main, suddenly fainted away. She was removed to her apartments in the Hotel d'Angleterre, where at last accounts, she was lying in a condition which gave rise to grave apprehensions.

—The Church of the Good Shepherd, now being built in Hartford, Conn., by Mrs. Samuel Colt, as a memorial to her husband and deceased children, will be finished in season to hold services in it on Christmas Day. It is said to be the handsomest church in Connecticut.

—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, held at Columbus on Tuesday it was decided to hold the next State Convention on Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1869, instead of the 8th of January as heretofore.

—It is stated that on the day of Baron James de Rothschild's funeral his widow gave orders that every beggar who came to the door should receive a gold piece of twenty francs, and that in pursuance of this order no less than sixty thousand dollars was given away in the course of the day.

—Weston, who some time since claimed to be a pedestrian, and who started on the 1st of December to walk from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and return, has failed. He proceeded as far as Biddeford, Maine, when he abandoned his undertaking in consequence, as it is asserted, of a serious lameness which came upon him.

—A district school war is raging in Putnam, Ct., between the board of visitors and the people of the district. The former having dismissed two favorite teachers and installed their own, the disaffected party broke into the school house when the doors were locked, and were arrested to the number of thirty. At last accounts the new teachers were in authority, and the antagonists were falling back on the usual resort of injunctions.

—At the Turin theatre, a mark of respect was rendered to Rossini on the evening of Nov. 15th. After the second act, the curtain rose upon the stage, hung with black, and the whole of the company, wearing crape scarfs, were perceived standing round a bust of the deceased composer. The audience at once rose, and remained uncovered while the orchestra played a symphony made up of music from the "Gazza Ladra."

—The notorious Mrs. Harper, who was found guilty of forgery and theft on Sunday, and sentenced to four years in the State prison of Connecticut, escaped on Monday night from the room in the hotel at Middletown, in which she had been locked and placed under a guard of three men. She has escaped several times before. One of the Hartford papers, noting this fact, suggests that if she is ever again captured, a guard of women be placed to watch her instead of men.

—On the night of the 1st inst. a mob composed of six or seven men and a dozen women—wives of citizens—led by the wife of Hon. William Strawn, Representative in the Illinois Legislature, entered the billiard room of William Kloft, of Odell, and demolished two or three tables, pouring out all his liquors, and cleaned his "shebang" completely. An examination has just been held at Pontiac, Illinois, resulting in the whole party being held to bail for riot.

—On Monday last a man about thirty years of age, and apparently in deep decline, arrived at the City Hotel, Portland, Me., but was so completely prostrated by his sickness that he could not proceed to his destination, which was Fredericton, New Brunswick, where, it appears, his father resides. The greatest care was taken of him by the host and hostess, but he died on Thursday. He had with him a handsome silver urn on which was engraved the words: "Voted to Harry Beek, of the *Daily Appeal*, as the most popular local editor in the city, at the Ashbury Chapel Festival, Memphis, 1867."

VARIETIES.

—The Grecian bend goes by the name of "the camel" in Paris.

—Barnum is said to be anxious to find, as a curiosity, the man who reads through all the annual Department Reports.

—Happy and enthusiastic parents in Idaho publish in the papers the weight of each addition to their families.

—Mrs. Chanfrau, the popular actress, is seriously ill. Mr. Chanfrau abruptly concluded his engagement at Buffalo in consequence of this trouble.

—Count Chorinsky, who poisoned his wife some time back in Munich, for which he was imprisoned in the fortress of Rosenberg, has gone mad, and has to be kept in a straight jacket.

—Four ponies attached to a wagon, all belonging to the New York Circus, ran away on Friday and plunged into the East river. Two of the animals were drowned. The others were rescued.

—While a couple of black bears were being exhibited in Gardiner, Me., last week, one of them made an attack on a young man and tore out one of his eyes, besides mangling his face.

—A novel lunar phenomenon was visible at Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday evening. As the moon rose, a distinct and perfect duplicate was reflected close by its southern side. It continued thus for many minutes, and was observed with interest by many people.

—The Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., which was burned by order of Gen. David Hunter, in June, 1864, has within the last three years, been rebuilt. There are at present 260 cadets in attendance about the same number as in 1864.

—General Flanders, the engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, who was accidently shot in the knee by one of his associates while they were attempting the capture of the Seymour express robbers, at Brownstown several months ago, died last week from the effects of his wound.

—A five year old adopted son of Allen Link, who resides near Cassadaga, N. Y., having heard Mr. Link express a wish that two calves which were in the barn were killed obtained a hammer, and repairing to the barn, succeeded in killing them both, and then reported his feat.

—A statement has been made that there are 103,500,000 laying fowls in the United States, of which 50,000,000 lay one egg a day throughout the year. This would give an annual product of 21,250,000 eggs, worth at sixteen cents per dozen, $243,333,332.

—Joseph S. Martin, aged sixty years, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, committed suicide by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief to the door knob of his bed room at the State Capitol Hotel, Harrisburg, on Friday.

—In Perry county, Mississippi, the negroes have formed a Democric club and resolved: 1st. That the carpet-baggers won't do; but that the Southern whites will. end. That the carpet-baggers can't do, but that the Southern whites can. 3d. That carpet-baggers can't be trusted, but the Southern whites can.

—Friday last a girl named Kennedy, living in De Soto county, Mississippi, while crossing the woods to a neighbor's was seized by a negro and horribly violated. The next morning he was found by citizens, taken before the child, and indentified by her. Other circumstantial evidence clearly showed his guilt. He was taken to the scene of violence and hanged.

—A scalawag organ in Tallahassee, Fla. grieves because that State is not represented in Congress by a negroes. It says "it might have been" had not the negro bolted the regular Radical nomination. The party was so corrupt that the negro could not swallow it, and the organ will have to be content with a carpet bag representative.

—Alexander Willis, (colored) the Federal soldier who was to have been hanged in Raleigh, N. C., Friday, for the murder of Alexander Shelby, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Holden to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary. In the eyes of loyal Governors color far surpasses charity in covering sins.

—It has been suggested that one of the reforms of society in which the female clubs can lend powerful aid, is the observance of early hours at social gatherings, parties and balls. At public balls, the season for which is now commencing, the dancing does not begin much before ten o'clock, and consequently the evening is prolonged until four or five o'clock in the morning. Hence, on the next day the participants in what should be an amusing relaxation are entirely unfit for business, or even for the lighter tasks of home. Headaches, general depression and unstrung nerves are the result of entertainments which become dissipations. After midnight every party goer should be at home.

—The following effusion, said to be the result of a "poetical agony" by a Georgian soldier, who sent a young lady a "boksay," while in camp near her home, is eminently satisfactory, so far as it goes, to prove that "none but the brave deserve the fair," and we hope had the desired effect. Here it is:

"Accept this boksay from a feller,
Who oft has heard the kannons beller;
Has listened to the fifes a tooten,
And helped to do a heep of shooten.
He has seen the war clouds dark arise,
Like fifty buzzards when they flies,
Who is bigger than his dad,
And wants to marry mighty bad."

Tragic Death of a Young Man.

On Thursday morning last, at New Albany, Indiana, Mrs. Melissa Morton shot and killed a young man named S. S. Moore, jr. It appears that Moore had been in the habit of addressing insulting letters to Mrs Morton, which was the cause of the difficult and resulted in his death. An information was made, charging Mrs. M. with murder, and after she was arrested she made the following statement:

Since Thursday last I received several drop letters through the postoffice, signed Scott Moore, of an insulting character. I got one yesterday morning, and went to the store and asked Moore if he had written the letters, and he said he did. I demanded a written apology, and he said he had one written, and would give it to me provided I would return the letters I had in my possession, and promise never to tell my husband. This I refused to do. Moore told me that he had often tried to attract my attention, but I would not recognize it. I had no acquaintance with him before that time. When I left the store, after noon, Moore went with me, and on the way proposed if I would meet him at Mrs. Huff's that he would give me the written apology. He went there ahead of me, and we were in the front room alone. I again demanded the apology, and he asked me if I had burned his letters. I made no reply. I took some letters from my pocket, and he made an effort to get them away from me. He said he would see Mrs. Huff, and as he opened the door I shot."

Mrs. Morton is the mother of three children, the youngest of which is not over sixteen months old. Mr. Moore was a young man of highly respectable family and had hosts of friends.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARB..... E. A. MYERS

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OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1868.

NATIONAL DEBTS AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

It is a melancholy reflection that none of the debts which encumber and oppress the nations of the civilized world were incurred for beneficent purposes, for advancement in the arts and improvements which contribute to social comfort and national wealth; but that they are, without a single exception, the price of blood, demoralization, corruption and devastation; that they are the stupendous burthens, crushing the people everywhere, which represent the amount of values utterly destroyed and stricken from existence, in murderous struggles occasioned by bad government.

Besides these oppressive evidences of the destructiveness of war, there are other expenses, vast in the aggregate, of which the loss is as complete, but which are outside of national debts. Of this character are the value of equipment, and pocket money, with which many of the military are supplied by themselves or their families; the value of the time lost in the service; the sums paid for exemptions and substitutes; the full cost for living and quarters for troops; the ravages and destruction they may be guilty of; the presents and attentions lavished on them by friends or countrymen on their return; to all which must be added the alms extorted from pity and compassion by the misery consequent upon war. And although none of these sums have contributed to swell the public debts, yet they have been paid by the people, and their amount is as completely lost as any of the values swallowed up by war.

America is no exception; her mighty debt and all this waste, grew out of a war occasioned by bad government. Had the federal compact been faithfully maintained, and its several covenants enforced, there would have been no war. But all that relates to the past, as do the occasions of the wars in Europe, which have entailed similar exhausting debts upon the nations there.

The debt is, in this country, what we now have to deal with. It is a present evil, of increasing magnitude; exhausting the substance of the people; fastening upon them, whilst it lasts, exhorbitant prices for all the necessaries of life, and threatening the condition of things spoken of by the ablest writers upon these subjects—"when the abuses and complexity of the political system should lead to the prevalence, extension, increase and consolidation of oppressive and disproportionate taxation, it is much to be feared that it would plunge again into barbarism those nations, whose productive powers are now the most astonishing; and the condition of the laboring classes, who are always the bulk of the community, would in such nations present a picture of drudgery so incessant and toilsome, as to make them cast a wistful eye upon the liberty of savage existence; which though it might offer no prospect of domestic comfort, at least promises emancipation from perpetual exertion to supply the prodigality of a public expenditure operating exclusively to their prejudice."

One of the properties of a national debt has been said "to bind the public creditors more firmly to the government, and make them its natural supporters by a sense of common interest; but as this common interest may attach equally to a bad or good government, there is just as much chance of its being an injury, as a benefit to the nation. If we look at England, we shall see a vast number of well-meaning persons, induced by this motive to uphold the abuses and misgovernment of a wretched administration." We shall be delivered from all such consequences, should Congress carry out their scheme of changing the bonds into gold obligations and payment be maintained upon them until they gain the confidence of European capitalists, which would draw them into their hands.

With such a change in the character of our debt; such an augmentation of its oppressive gravity; such a gross violation of the contract, operating wholly against the tax-payers and in favor of the public creditors, the encomiums of Congressmen on national honesty and faith, cannot assuage the suffering of the people, or convince them that it is a duty to try to carry a load beyond their strength and unjustly imposed upon them. They will bear any imposition necessary to pay every dollar to the public creditors on the terms of the contracts with them. But when the magnitude of the load is doubled by Congress, the smarting sense of injustice, with the increased weight will paralyze their exertions to bear it, and take from them the invigorating belief that it is a duty to do so, even were it not beyond their power.

It is a one sided arrangement that is contemplated by Congress, in which the interests of the toiling millions are wantonly and outrageously sacrificed. The plea for this wicked contempt of the rights of the tax-payers, is, that public faith and national honesty demand! There is not a word of sincerity in this. It is nothing but a hollow pretext, a miserable mockery, which, coming from the source it does, can deceive no one. Justice is due to both debtors and creditors, and faith to the tax-payers is quite as sacred as faith to the bondholders, though the observance of it may not pay Congressmen quite as well.

The observance of public faith, besides being a moral duty, is necessary to maintain public credit; but this (public credit) can never be of sufficient importance to justify over-riding popular rights, or to cover the iniquity of enslaving a nation by a ruinous tax founded upon obligations, vast in amount, made out of the consolidation of loans, two-thirds of the sum of which consist of fictitious values. This plea of public credit—what is it—what is public credit? Is it so valuable as to justify the sacrifice of all other political and social interests for its preservation? Is it liable to abuse? Could a nation do without it? It is interesting to hear opinions upon this subject, other than those of mercenary usurpers. The most authoritative writer upon political economy, whose work on that science is the text book most highly respected in all the public institutions of learning, in Europe and America, says:

"Public credit affords such facilities to public prodigality, that many political writers have regarded it as fatal to national prosperity. For, say they, when governments feel themselves strong in the ability to borrow, they are too apt to that lead sometimes to disgrace, sometimes to glory, but always to a state of financial exhaustion; to make war themselves, and stir up others to do the like; to subsidize every mercenary agent, and deal in the blood and the consciences of mankind; making capital, which should be the fruit of industry and virtue, the prize of ambition, pride and wickedness."

The great truths in this passage must strike every reader, and are especially confirmed by the shocking abuses made by Congress of the public credit. If it is lost through their mismanagement, will the loss be a calamity or a blessing?

SENATOR WADE has told what he would do with the Alabama claims if he were President. He would end the controversy in one hour. Says he: "I should say to Mr. Stanley, or whoever else has charge of this affair, 'You built in one of your ports a ship called the Alabama, you manned her with English sailors and allowed her to sail out upon the ocean to destroy our commerce. This, you must admit, was in flagrant violation of all international law. The ship called the Alabama captured, sunk or burned so many of our ships. Here is the bill of damages. Pay, without unnecessary delay, or take the consequences.'"

We copy the above from a Republican paper. It was just this kind of talk which cost a bloody war and several thousand millions of debt. National debts in every country have been made by war. Many of them have commenced by leading men unwilling to make concessions. "Pay without unnecessary delay or take the consequences" has cost too much blood and treasure already. Is this country in a condition to add another thousand millions of debt to that under which it is now staggering, by a war with England? Better let REVERDY JOHNSTON wine it out for the balance of his days, and heal our bruised honor by delay, than attempt to enforce the threat made by Senator WADE.

HEAVY ON MORTON.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:

Senator Morton's proposition, as it stands, may be better entitled "An Act to Contract the Currency by one-half," or, perhaps, "An Act to Establish a Six Months' Panic," or "An Act to repeal the Act Establishing the National Banking System." Either of these titles would better designate the results inevitably attending its adoption.

THE New York *Tribune* says:

The tender hearted genius who, fearing that his dog could not bear the pain of having his tail cut off at once, decided to cut it off half an inch per day, is no longer unique. Senator Morton has outdone him in his own line.

THE Chicago *Republican* says:

The ignorance which prevails among our Senators and Representatives in Congress, regarding the fundamental teachings of political economy and the elementary principles of finance, is perfectly amazing. On no other theory can we account for the crude, almost imbecile measures which are at times introduced in all seriousness, by members of the National Legislature.

The bill presented by Senator Morton, of Indiana, looking to a return to specie payments, which we publish in our telegraph dispatches, exemplifies our meaning. We have not space to review his proposition today, but will expose its fallacies and worthlessness, as a measure of relief, tomorrow.

Poor MORTON is not likely to get much sympathy from his side of the House. He had better get back to the greenback theory and pay off the national debt with the loyal money of the country, and contract at our leisure.

HON. JAMES BROOKS, of New York, charges in his place in Congress that five hundred thousand dollars were used by the Union League of New York, in collusion with the Union League of Philadelphia, mostly composed of iron and steel men, to corrupt voters and carry the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. There is not a particle of doubt of this matter.

ARE THESE THE PATHS OF PEACE?

The re-union of the officers of the Armies of the Ohio, Georgia, Tennessee, and Cumberland, in Chicago, is an event of more than ordinary significance. The General of the Army, now the President Elect, lends it his presence and approval. The Lieutenant-General, his brilliant but erratic counsel. Generals, Colonels, and Captains, without stint, flush the streets of Chicago with brilliant uniforms, and happy congratulations are everywhere in order.

What is to come of all this, and what the intention, may be asked by the civilian and citizen. It looks to us like the establishment of a military aristocracy, which has so many points of sympathy as to tempt it to control a government instituted for peace, not war. We cannot ignore the fact, that General GRANT, soon to plant himself in almost supreme power, is seen willing to travel a thousand miles, to press into a compact form the representatives of the great armies which met and conquered those who raised their arms against authority.

Will he lose any of this feeling of military pride, when he is sworn into office as President of the United States? of all the people North and South? Will not the deeds of valor of his companions in arms, still attract and claim his confidence and support? Are the benignant banners of peace to be advanced by constant reminding those, who are now our fellow citizens, how often they had been humiliated, any more than they would by having thrust upon our pride the particular triumphs which attended southern armies?

Civil wars are like family quarrels; when reconciliation has been once effected, the original causes of difference must be forgotten and forgiven, and all allusions to them must be avoided, or certainly not debated, if friendly relations and harmony are to be maintained.

There are no laurels in civil wars. The man who has most fully performed his duty, and who is magnanimous, will claim no further triumph over his brother, whom he had worsted, but who is now restored to his father's table.

We confess to a feeling of apprehension in the growing military spirit so prominently displayed by men who occupy high official positions, and regret that it must postpone, for an indefinite period, mutual love between the sections, without which peace is but an idle whisper.

THE Chillicothe *Advertiser* wants GEO H. PENDLETON for Governor of Ohio, and says with the "Young Eagle of the West" for a candidate, the Radical majority would dissolve like the fabric of a dream. If there was any positive assurance of this result, we think the Young Eagle might go into the dissolving business, but it might turn out that he would get dissolved in the process, which would not be encouraging for future prospects. The latest scrap we have from one of WASHBURNE'S friends is that PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and MCCLELLAN will be offered places in General GRANT'S cabinet. If the coming man intends to fight it out on that line there will be music in the spheres. O, what will Uncle GABRIEL say?

THE RENOS.

The Boston *Post's* correspondent conjures up another nice point in diplomacy for Mr. SEWARD, as follows:

The telegram announcing the hanging of Frank Reno and Charles Anderson by a mob at New Albany, Indiana, has occasioned quite an excitement in official circles here. The honor of the Government had been pledged to the Canadian authorities for the protection of these men, and for their safe return to Canada if not convicted after a fair trial on the charge of robbing Adams' Express. It was only after this pledge had been given that these men were surrendered to the United States under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. The action of the mob in seizing and hanging these men, it is apprehended, will seriously embarass the Cabinets of Washington and London, and complicate negotiations already pending. After returning from church to-day Mr. Seward paid his respects to Mr. Thornton, and explained the violent character of the proceedings in Indiana, and gave the British Embassador every assurance that the Government of the United States would do its whole duty in the premises. Mr. Thornton bluntly replied that he could not exactly perceive what was to be done, since the parties whose protection had been guaranteed by the United States had already been hanged in violation of the pledge.

THE House of Representatives the other day declared by a vote of 154 to 6:

That the representatives of the American people will never, under any circumstances, consent to offer the public creditors a less amount than the Government contracted to pay.

What did the Government contract to pay? This is as clear as the letter and spirit dodge.

POOR BUT HONEST.

The *World* speaking of Senator DOOLITTLE says he retires from the Senate where he has so long and so ably represented Wisconsin, on the approaching 4th of March, and will resume the practice of his profession, in the United States courts exclusively.

He leaves Washington poor, where so many members of Congress have made fortunes. He closes, for the present at least, a political career which a little subserviency, a little less rigid adherence to his oath of office and to the convictions of his conscience, would have enabled him to protract as long as he pleased. And the country loses in its national councils that which no government can afford to lose—political independence, personal integrity, and moral courage.

THE BISHOPS AHEAD.

The following letter has found its way into print from the Methodist Bishops of this country to General GRANT. There is a gentle hint in the lines, "From your lofty eminence *a holy life may be felt*, with power to the remotest extremity of the land, and through all the ages to come." We presume General GRANT is expected to stop trotting around with BONNER and Dexter, and suspend drinking and smoking:

LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1868.

To U. S. Grant:

GENERAL: As our fathers congratulated Washington on his accession to the Presidency, so would we congratulate you. Interest, duty, and gratitude combined to induce the nation to call you to the Chief Magistracy. The qualities which you have displayed in the field are those which are specially demanded in the Cabinet, and the glory which crowns your arms will, we trust, be succeeded by the higher glory that will crown your counsels.

The principles which have triumphed in your election, executed with the calm wisdom and undeviating steadiness which have marked your military movements, must result in the restoration of the States to their proper relations, business to its proper channels, rights to all citizens, peace to all our borders, and the public credit and national honor to their proper eminence in all the markets and courts of the world.

As a matter of feeling, not merely of form, we desire to express to you our determination to pray for your health, happiness, success, and salvation, and our hope that your spirit and example, both in public and private, may evince the faith of a Christian. From your lofty eminence a holy life may be felt with power to the remotest extremities of the land, and through all the ages to come.

Trusting that from the hour of your inauguration justice will everywhere through the land secure quiet, call forth capital, capital stimulate industry, energy and invention, and that the nation will steadily rise to a higher, nobler, more Christian civilization, we are, sir, your obedient servants,

T. A. MORRIS,
E. S. JAMES,
L. SCOTT.
M. SIMPSON,
E. R. AMES,
D. W. CLARK,
E. THOMSON,
C. KINGSLEY,

Bishops of the Methodist E. Church.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday, gives the following:

The Building Inspectors, Messrs. Wright, Shermer and Stewart; commenced their annual visit, yesterday, to the theatres and other places of public amusement, to ascertain from personal inspection, if the act of Assembly of March 14th, 1867, has been in all respects complied with. This act provides that it shall not be lawful for the owners or lessees of any public hall or place of amusement in this city, to obstruct, or allow to be structed by others, the aisles or passage ways in the auditorium by placing benches, chairs or stools in them to prevent free ingress or egress; and provides, in addition, that all doors giving means of ingress or egress into the theatres and other places of amusement which do not open outwards shall be fastened securely open; also, that the owners or lessees shall at all times keep attached to a plug or water attachment sufficient hose, of the size used by the fire companies of the city, to extend to the furthest limits of the building; the penalty for a non-compliance with any of the provisions of which being five hundred dollars.

The law was found to have been fully complied with, except in the case of one of the doors of one of the places of amusement, which did not open outward. This the Inspectors directed to be remedied. From the parties in charge of the theatres and other places of amusement, they learn that they can be emptied in the following specified time: Academy of Music in eight minutes; Walnut street Theatre, from four and a half to five minutes; Arch Street Theatre, five minutes; National Hall, twelve minutes; Concert Hall, sixteen minutes; Eleventh Street Opera House, twelve minutes. Additional means of egress have been recommended at Concert Hall, and this will be at once attended to. All of the places of amusement were not visited yesterday, and the others will be examined at an early day.

How long would it take to empty the Academy of Music in this city? And what would likely be the result in case of a stampede down its spiral stairways? Who will undertake to put up a Hall in a central locality, capable of containing five thousand people, for the rich, growing, wonderful city of Pittsburgh? If private enterprise is at an end, wont Squire STEELE get an act of the Legislature passed, authorizing a general tax for the purpose?

NATIONAL BANKS PAY UP.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, thinks he can arrange matters on a satisfactory basis, in the financial line, by an act of Congress. The National Banks will chuckle over the 1872 dodge, and make themselves whole in the intervening three years. Senator MORTON waits to solemnly enact:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of January, 1872, the National Banks shall pay in coin such of their notes as may be presented for redemption, and shall on and after the first day of July, 1870, reserve and hold in their vaults all the coin that may be received by them as interest on their stocks held by the Government for the redemption of their notes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*. That until the 1st of January, 1872, at which time they are required to begin the redemption of their notes, the National Banks shall keep and hold in their vaults the whole reserve of legal tender notes as now required by law, and that on and after that time the reserve of legal tender notes, as fast as withdrawn, shall be replaced with coin, and said banks shall thereafter be required to hold a reserve in coin to the like amount, and for the same purpose as now required by law to be held in legal tender notes, *provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury allow said banks to hold a portion of said reserve, not exceeding two-fifths of the amount required by law in United States notes.

—The New York *Times* and Buffalo *Commercial* both favor the motion made in Congress to appropriate $50,000 to defray the expense of Governor Johnson's defense in the impeachment trial. The *Commercial* which is a Radical journal, says that as the President was acquitted, the necessary legal presumption is that he was innocent, and therefore should not be compelled to defray the expenses of his own trial.

The Sermons on Thanksgiving.

To the Editors of the Post—A little more space for Mr. Noble. He slashes and thrashes manfully about him; heedless whether his blows fall upon Pope or Emperor. He assails Napoleon and praises Italy, Austria and Prussia, for that, as he says, these last are stirring with a new and better life. Whether, after all, these movements are not questions of extending the dominions of certain royal houses, he pauses not to enquire. For all this is merely to introduce further arguments for the negro; *the* "proscribed race" which alone awakens the speakers sympathy. He says nothing for the Indian or the Chinaman, but expends all his eloquence in behalf of the African, and asks in impressive words of grief and indignation:

Did it occur to you, and did the blush come to your cheek as you thought of it—that Henry Highland Garnett and John M. Langston cannot vote in Pennsylvania? Did it occur to you, and did the blush come to your cheek as you thought of it, that the children of Henry Highladd Garnett, and the children of John M. Langston cannot walk side by side with your children into the public schools of Pittsburgh, and cannot go into the High School at all? I say it is with you whom God has His controversy, not with them.

How melancholy all this is? Garnett and Langston are preachers of African descent, and seem as precious to our partizan preacher as are "the ruddy drops that visit his sad heart," on their account. And how entirely safe it is for Mr. Noble, as he bends forward impressively from his gorgeous pulpit, and looks around upon his comfortable congregation, seated in assured pride of place within the proud temple they have reared at such lavish cost. How entirely safe this favored preacher is in venting his hot indignation on those who will not send their children to school with the children of negroes. Why, Mr. Noble knows, as well as he knows the amount of his salary, that not one of those who hearken to his deceptive words, would send their children to a school where Africans were taught, if the schools were open to the "colored element" to-morrow. If it were in his power to open the Common and High Schools to African scholars, he proves right well that the Third Church would not be in danger of furnishing a single school-fellow for the dusky offspring or Garnett and Langston. All this sort of talk is very safe, then, and who is it intended for? Why it is intended for the poor white men, whose children fill the public schools—*they* should associate with negro children—*they* should be compelled by law to do so. Out upon such cheap and hollow pretence of philanthropy. Why everybody knows that the daughter of a respectable quadroon of this city was not allowed to stay in a popular sectarian school established here. And yet Mr. Noble would force all sorts of negro children into the public schools!

And now let me pass on to the Reverend Colonel J. B. Clark, notorious as a priest and soldier, but not greatly esteemed, we think, in either capacity—and now he clutches at the mantle of the politician. The word politician, it would seem. In olden times, there were a few men distinguished both for preaching and for fighting, but our modern nations revolt the combination, and all we ask now-a-days of any man is to "do one thing well." In his *sermon* the Colonel tells us that Johnson is a "recreant President" who was not convicted though arraigned for opposing the will of the people, and then his Reverence goes on:

"It was to be hoped by *all loyalists*, God, by the people, gave a verdict on the side of humanity, justice and freedom! I believe that the bitter feelings of the present, between the two great sections of our country, will soon find an eternal grave, and that we shall have peace. At all events, the people have now declared that all classes, from the lowest to the highest, shall have and hold their inalienable rights."

Is not this a refreshing piece of partisan slang? Surely, such utterances as this would not be calculated to inspire kindness, and good-feeling if any of the Colonel's hearers had voted against his candidates, and felt themselves denounced as "disloyal." Nor would they be in a frame of mind to regard or take to heart his moral warnings or reflections half so well as they would if he had not abused them personally. But we are glad this sermon is short. There is plenty of it such as it is, to-be-sure, but we have become so disgusted with these Radical speeches, that it is a relief when they are short and bitter. PASCAL.

Death of a Guerrilla.

Captain Edward Terrill, the noted Kentucky guerrilla, died in the hospital in Louisville, on Sunday, from wounds received in Shelbyville last May, when, with one of his companions, he rode into the town for the avowed purpose of killing some of the citizens. He was only twenty-three years old. At the beginning of the war he served in Morgan's command, but after Bragg's raid into Kentucky, he deserted from the Confederates, and was by General Palmer or General Boyle empowered to raise a company of Federal scouts, of which he was to be Captain. He raised his company in Shelby and Spencer counties, and started out with orders to drive all guerrillas from the State. Soon, however, as well as becoming the terror of Marion. One-armed Berry and others, he became the terror of the entire population of Washington, Marion, Shelby, and Anderson counties, shooting down and plundering indiscriminately wherever his lawless horsemen rode. He has been guilty of many acts of murder and robbery since the close of the war, and was at length riddled with buckshot, as above stated, in a hostile visit to Shelbyville. He was captured at the time, but it being apparent that he could not recover, he was released. After spending some time with his friends, he entered the hospital for treatment, early in November, and remained there suffering terribly, to the time of his decease.

A Palpable Hit.

The Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* has the following palpable hit:

An extraordinary occurrence is said to have happened at Petersburg, Va., which many will think incredible, but we publish it as we find it. Rev. Mr. Wingfield has twice refused a call to a church in New York, (vacated by the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Hawks,) where the "field of usefulness" is equal to ten thousand dollars a year. This Mr. Wingfield is a tough man anyhow. We remember he was set to work scraping the streets in Norfolk under the benign dictatorship of Butler, because of some inflexibility of conscience, but still we had no idea that, being recently married and without worldly fortune, he would refuse a providential call to a rich city congregation. If his example could only be followed, the rich worshippers in city temples would be taught a lesson they very much need. As things are, men are continually confirmed in the belief that wealth is profitable for all things, and that deposits in security-boxes are akin to riches in heavenly places.

—The *Independent* says all but two of the eight Reformed Presbyterian Churches in the Pittsburgh Presbytery have withdrawn from the Synod, until it shall rescind its action in suspending Mr. George H. Stuart.

Mr. Disraeli's Graceful Act.

A London correspondent says: Mr. Disraeli has done a wise thing and a kind thing in refusing a peerage for himself, and accepting one for his wife, who is henceforth to be known as the Viscountess of Beaconsfield. Mr. Disraeli is childless—the death of his son, some time ago, took from him all hope of handing down to posterity any hereditary titles and honors which he might win for himself. Mr. Disraeli married in 1839, and like many other great men before him, he married a widow. She was the daughter of Mr. Evans, an officer of the navy, and the widow of Mr. W. Lewis, a member of Parliament for Bucks county. She brought to Mr. Disraeli a fortune of which he stood in no little need; he has rewarded her by thirty years of chivalric devotion, and by making her share his honors publicly; and now he has crowned her with a dignity to attain which there is scarcely a woman in England who would not sacrifice everything save her virtue or her beauty. The new Viscountess of Beaconsfield is a lady of great amiability and kindness; as Mrs. Disraeli, she has enjoyed a universal and well deserved popularity; and I think there will be few, even among her own sex, who will begrudge her the great honor which she now receives. Nothing is so precious in the eyes of an Englishwomen as rank, and what could be so flattering to a woman as to be thus singled out for honor, as a reward for the services and as an acknowledgment of the genius of her husband? Had Mr. Disraeli accepted a peerage for himself, his wife of course would have shared his title; he refuses the honor for himself, and asks the Queen, who can deny him nothing, to place the coronet on the brow of his wife. This is all very pretty—and every one is praising Mr. Disraeli for this manifestation of the affection which he bears to his wife. It is a graceful and an admirable act; but it is also an excellent stroke of political policy. The whole of Mr. Disraeli's career has been marked by instances of exquisite tact, but seldom, if ever, has he done anything at once so graceful and so wise as this surrender of an honor for which perhaps he cares nothing, and the possession of which at this moment would only embarass him. It is remembered that on the occasion of the banquet given by Mr. Disraeli last year in Edinburg, he said, while replying to a toast to Mrs. Disraeli, "I owe to that lady all I have ever accomplished, because she has supported me by her counsel, and consoled me by the sweetness of her mind and disposition. You cannot please me more than by paying this compliment to my wife"" But the time has not yet come for Mr. Disraeli to retire to that political extinction which would await him in the House of Lords. He has yet another fight to wage and perhaps another victory to win in the Commons. The belief that Mr. Gladstone will not be able to hold his party together and that the victory just won by the liberals at the polls will prove a barren one, continues to gain ground, and I think that bets could be obtained here to-day at long odds that even if Disraeli retires from office next month, he will be in power again before the Easter Holidays.

How It Was Done.

The descent of Seymour masqueraders on the New Albany jail appears to have been organized, as it was executed, with uncommon secrecy, resolution and address. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

The parties involved in the transaction got aboard the down train at various points between Indianapolis and Jeffersonville, and were not suspected by any one. The train was delayed about fifty-five minutes, and did not reach the Jeffersonville depot until nearly three o'clock. It was in time, however, to catch the early train for New Albany, and on this the masqueraders collected themselves. As soon as they had fairly got under way, en route for New Albany, they made prisoners of the engineer and conductor, and on arriving at New Albany depot, locked them up in the ticket office, and placed a guard over them. The party then went to the jail and did the work they had set themselves to do, as we have described. Then they retraced their steps, re-entered the train, placed the engineer and conductor at their posts, but still well guarded; and, under the penalty of death, commanded these railroad officials to take them instantly back to Jeffersonville. When within a short distance of the depot, at this latter point, they caused the train to stop, and, getting out themselves, they released the engineer and conductor, ordering them to return to New Albany, which they did. It was now nearly five o'clock, the time of departure for the early train on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad. They accordingly separated themselves, straggled in one by one at the Jeffersonville depot, got on the cars as ordinary passengers, and long before daylight were speeding over the country, apparently unconscious of the terrible tragedy in which they had borne the leading parts. The telegraph wires had been cut, and by the time the news could pursue them they were beyond the reach of recognition.

—A Fenner, a Mexican millionaire, originally of Rochester, New York, started for his old home in September last. While on the overland journey he was attacked by the Indians and his train burned including $89,000 in cash, which he had in his trunk. He lost all he had except $15, and was shot through the left breast. He succeeded in making his escape. He was in Omaha five days without food or lodging, when he came across an acquaintance who renderod him the necessary aid.

—A woman and two girls, while walking on the Hudson River Railroad track, about two miles north of New Hamburg, N. Y., on Sunday morning, were struck by a train coming behind them, and one, the woman, was killed, and the others very seriously wounded. The engineer of the locomotive blew the whistle, to warn them of their danger, but they paid no attention to it, evidently supposing that the whistling proceeded from the locomotive of a train that oad just passed on the opposite track,

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—The town of Greenbrier, West Virginia, which has a population of twelve hundred, only polled at the recent election eight votes. All the rest are disfranchised, and under the Constitution forced upon that State by bayonets, they never can become voters. There are twenty five thousand in the State in the same situation. They are required to pay taxes, State and national, but are not allowed to vote.

—A Bridgeport paper tells a story of a young somnambulist in Stratford, Ct., who went down to the dock and fished for an hour without having a bite, and then went back to bed, and in the morning was entirely unconscious of his excursion.

—A check for $9,076 was stolen from P. S. Knowles, at a drove yard in Chicago, last Saturday. Discovering his loss, Knowles hurried to the Third National Bank, on which the check was drawn, but the thief had got there before him, and escaped with the money.

Continued from First Page.

selves at table, the young lady being the soul of the whole feast. Griscelli sat in an adjoining room, where he could hear every word, and ate his modest cutlet. After their late breakfast they went to a livery stable, where Kelch hired a magnificent horse, which he seemed to know at least by its name, and, when he parted with his friends, he said, in the hearing of Griscelli:

"Napoleon's police are too stupid to find me out. They think I am fast asleep in London. I need not go and hide myself; I will come and sleep at the house. Do not be afraid; I'll come to-night."

Poor Kelch! he did not know that his boastful words were all overheard by one of Napoleon's police agents, who did not intend to lose sight of him, and with whom he was ere long to have a most unpleasant interview. The secret agent was all the more determined to succeed in this affair as he had had another attack of vertigo while eating his chop at the restaurant, and firmly believed, on this account, that this was a matter of life and death for himself as well as for Kelch.

Precisely at two o'clock, Louis Napoleon, accompanied only by two officers on duty, appeared on the public square, coming from the Tuileries. Kelch, who was then on the bridge near the palace, dashed up at full gallop. The secret agent, well mounted from the Imperial stables, was close behind him, the head of his horse nearly touching the saddle of the assassin, as the Emperor came by. In his left hand he had gathered the reins—with his right he grasped firmly the stiletto in his bosom. But Kelch allowed his intended victim to pass quietly and made no movement. He was not to die so publicly.

As soon as the Emperor had passed the two men, whom he recognized perfectly, he gave his horse the reins and rode at full speed to the great lake in the Bois de Boulogne. He was followed by perhaps thirty persons; but wishing to rid himself of the crowd of curious people who stared at him everywhere, he once more started at a tremendous rate, so that hardly any one could follow, and returned to the Tuileries. Kelch had left him some time before, and returned to the house of his friends. The same scene was almost daily repeated for a fortnight, during which poor Kelch was not permitted to be one moment out of sight. The secret agent followed him on foot and on horseback wherever he went, often dining at the same table with him or seated by his side at the theatre; yet so full was the unfortunate man of his own great purpose that he never no iced how he was watched and followed.

The Emperor had repeatedly sent for Griscelli, and one day, when the latter was making his report, the Prefect of Police entered with a letter, in which Kelch informed Mazzini that the Emperor would not survive two days longer. He insisted upon being authorized to arrest the would-be murderer on the spot; but Louis Napoleon had his own plans, and ordered the secret agent to ask for a particular horse, and to be on duty at two o'clock for the usual ride of the Emperor.

All the persons most interested in the conspiracy were at the same hour again on the Place de la Concorde—the Emperor, followed by a single adjutant; Kelch, in high-top boots, with a green overcoat, under which he had something concealed; and Griscelli, in plain costume. As soon as Kelch perceived Napoleon, he galloped up toward him; the Emperor thereupon started at full speed, and the secret agent had only time to whisper to the jockeys to keep close to their master, and then to follow as well as he could. When the party reached the Bois de Boulogne, there began a regular race at a fearful pace; low walls, hedges, brooks, all were passed, they hardly knew how, and the good Parisians who saw them fly by like a vision said the Emperor was either drunk or mad.

He was neither one nor the other; he was only afraid for his life. After a race of three hours they returned the same way they had come; the horses were white with foam and the secret agent understood why he had been ordered to select a particular horse. When they came near the Tuileries, Kelch was forced to remain behind, in spite of all he could do with spur and whip, his horse was unable to go any farther; he was completely broken down. This suggested to Griscelli a bold thought: he made a great effort, rode past the Emperor and cried aloud, "Hurrah for the Napoleons! The assassin is beaten!"

The Emperor looked behind him, and seeing the poor wretch in his sad plight, rode on slowly, ordering the agent to follow him to the palace. When he entered his rooms, Napoleon, still perspiring violently, threw himself in a chair and then drew from a secret drawer five thousand francs, which he gave to Griscelli, with the words, "Go and rest; we shall want you again. Send me Pietri."

The secret agent had not rested an hour when he was waked by the Prefect of Police, who directed him to come to his house at midnight. When he appeared there, he found, to his surprise, forty men waiting, who were to help him in arresting Kelch. After a long discussion, he agreed to take three of them, whom he carefully picked from the number; and after having received a written order, explicitly commanding him to bring the assassin dead or alive, he started on his dangerous errand.

They went at once to the restaurant where Kelch was in the habit of dropping in several times a day, and ordered dinner for six persons. At six o'clock precisely, on a second Friday a certain Morelli entered, who had just crossed over from London in order to help Kelch, and asked when the latter was likely to come in. They told him at nine o'clock; and when the hour struck, Kelch arrived. While he was drinking a glass of absinthe, one of the men was ordered to arrest Morelli; and when this was done quietly in an adjoining room, Griscelli and another officer fell upon Kelch. The latter, however escaped by a gigantic effort, ran swiftly through the dinning room and several chambers, jumped out of the window and fell inside of a little court yard, from which a door led into the street. If that gate had been open the work of the fortnight would have been lost, the murderer would have escaped, and Louis Napoleon might not have lived to see his dynasty established. But Griscelli drew courage once more from his fatalistic belief that Friday brought ill-luck to his victim, and that his two attacks of vertigo foretold the shedding of blood. He followed Kelch, who, when he found that he could not open the door and that his crime was detected, resolved to sell his life at the utmost price. He rose and cocked his pistol; Griscelli did the same, and for a few seconds the two men looked at each other in silence; then an explosion was heard, and as the smoke cleared off, Kelch was seen lying on the stones bathed in blood. The ball had entered at the nose, passed through the right eye and come out behind the ear. His own ball had merely grazed the ear of Griscelli. At the noise his accomplice, Morelli, came into the court, and, seeing what had happened, tried to jump over the wall, but the secret agent was too quick for him, he fired again, and the ball broke Morelli's right shoulder, disabling him instantly.

At ten o'clock the two emissararies of Mazzini were in the yard of the Prefect of Police. M. Pietri was overjoyed; he embraced his energetic favorite, and then hastened to announce the good news at the Tuileries, where all the ministers were assembled, full of anxiety on account of this first attempt on the life of the Emperor.

The latter sent at once from Griscelli and gave him a gratuity of ten thousand francs: the Minister of Police added a large sum, and the Empress promised to provide for his daughter, till she reached the age of eighteen, at a convent school which she had taken under her special control. All the court officers hastened, as a matter of course, to congratulate the favorite of their master on his brilliant success.

On the following day the secret agent was summoned to the cabinet of the Emperor, and there, in the presence of the principal officers of the Imperial household, he was informed that from that day it would be his duty to watch over the personel safely of Louis Napoleon, to accompany him everywhere, abroad and at home, except in the interior of the palace, and that no one would be allowed to approach the person of the Emperor without his having been informed of the desire beforehand. During the Emperor's travels in the provinces, the gerdarmes and the police were to be only under his orders, and all the responsibility would rest upon his shoulders.

Thus it was that the poor, illiterate boy came to live in intimacy with the greatest sovereign of our day, and the Corsican shepherd became the secret agent of an emperor who employed him, as we shall show hereafter, in some of the gravest affairs and most startling adventures with which his checkered life has abounded even in later years.

VARIETIES.

—In Paris they now send "tickets of admission" to fashionable funerals,

—Eugenie's neck has a fresh wrinkle, so she wears a fresh row of diamonds, making five rows.

—A car is being built in California for the first through trip to New York over the Pacific Railroad. The finish is to be of California laurel.

—A little four-year old, striving to impress his sister with the vast quality of something he would give her, said, "Turn the sky over and I will fill it full."

—Some one has calculated that the people of the United States spend annually for tobacco and cigars nearly enough money to pay the interest on the National Debt.

—Thursday, 17th inst., has been fixed for the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell charged with the murder of Mrs. Hill in Philadelphia a few weeks since.

—Eighteen tons of books, worth between $40,000 and $50,000, will shortly be sold at auction, in New York by the United States officers, who siezed them for evasion of duty.

—In contrasting the votes of 1860 and 1868, it appears that New York has increased 171,000, Pennsylvania 182,000, Ohio 77,000, Illinois 110,000, and that of Michigan 68,000.

—Graphic Forney calls A. J. "the corporeal wadding of Booth's pistol." What sort of wadding was in the weapon that brought down the "Dead Duck?"—*Cin. Commercial.*

—A negro attempted to violate the person of a white lady near Brownsville, Tennessee, last Monday night, but was foiled in the attempt. The next morning he was found hanging to a tree near the scene of the outrage.

—It seems that Maine is a Mormon recruiting ground. A Philadelphia paper announces the arrival there of sixty-four converts from Maine, on their way to Utah, and remarks that the women of the party seemed blighted.

—In many parts of India the state of the crops is such as to cause great apprehension of a famine. The inhabitants were fleeing on all sides from Rajpootana, Marwar and Seypore. The accounts from Delhi and the Central Indian provinces were more hopeful.

—The Confederate privateers did a large business. The Alabama captured 28 ships, 32 barques, 5 brigs, 6 schooners, the steamer Ariel and the United States gunboat Hatteras. The Shenandoah captured 38 vessels, mostly ships and barques. The Florida 26, and the Sumpter 27.

—William Marshall, charged with the murder of his mother and brothers, in Platte County, Missouri, some time ago, for whose arrest a reward of $5,300 was offered, was secured last week, in Harry, Missouri, and lodged in the Platte County Jail. The inducement to the crime was to secure the property which would revert to him at their death.

—Photographs by moonlight is attracting great attention in England. A photographer of Glasgow, it is stated, has, by using the light of the moon, succeeded in producing several landscapes and marine views, which are wonderfully faithful productions of the scenery represented. These pictures have been prepared for the stereoscope, and give an entirely different effect from that produced by sunlight views.

—A match was made on Friday night, between Frank Swift and James C. Mead, both of the New York Club, to skate for $2,000 and the championship of America. Last season Swift won the championship in a contest at Pittsburgh, Pa., winning a gold medal worth $400. As this medal was to be skated for each season, according to the conditions under which it was given, Mr. Mead challenged the present holder of it, and hence the match.

—The *Caucase* of Tiflis has the following: In certain excavations lately made on the banks of the Koura, at about half a mile from the confluence with the Aragyo, the remains of ancient city have been discovered. The tops of the houses are covered with a thick layer of earth. The supposition is that the catastrophe by which it was engulphed occurred 2,000 years ago. A subterranean passage has also been found under the river. The workmen have collected several coins and earthen vases.

—Two gentlemen of Schuylkill county, Pa., have invented a snow melting machine, for removing the snow from railroad tracks. The machine is simply an engine boiler placed in a car, and a tender on top of the boiler. From the boiler a pipe leads front and back of the car, down to within a few inches of the road bed, and extends from rail to rail, where they are preforated with small holes to permit the jets of steam to act on the snow while the machine is being pushed by a locomotive, or city railway drawn by horses. If successful, this invention will prove highly valuable.

—Another old superstition has been revived in England, and the story was told at a recent inquest in Devonshire. A child had been scalded, and was taken for cure to a woman who had a charm for scalds. The woman said to herself as the charm, "There was two angels come from the North, one of them bring fire, the other frost; in frost, out fire." This she said three times, and the idea was that the frost angel was to come and undo what the fire angel had done. Now this, says the London *News*, would be very pretty if read of in a legend, but in actual fact it comes to manslaughter. Treated scientifically, this child might have lived, treated only by this charm it died. It seems strange to come in the traces of such superstitions in these days, but it will probably require another generation to eradicate them.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1868.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill fixing the duties on copper, &c., and also the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, to be called up at an early day:

Resolved by the Senate, That neither the public policy or good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the five-twenty bonds until the United States shall perform its primary duty of paying its notes in coin or making them equivalent thereto, and that measures should be adopted to secure the resumption of specie payment at as early a period as practicable.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported back from the same committee, without amendment, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds in November, 1867, which read as follows:

Joint resolutions pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent:

WHEREAS, The public debt of the United States was, except where otherwise specially ordered, contracted upon the faith and credit of the Government; that the same should be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent; and,

WHEREAS doubts have been raised as to the duty and propriety of discharging such debt in coin, or its equivalent; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States, &c., that the public debt of the United States, except in cases wherein the law authorizes the same, or a provision was expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged to its payment accordingly.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of some immediate legislation to prevent the discharge of persons convicted of crime by the extraordinary decision of the District Judges of Virginia. After discussion, the word "extraordinary" was struck out, as perhaps reflecting on Judge Underwood. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Senators from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the legal compensation of Senators.

Mr. FERRY objected.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a joint resolution to donate condemned cannon to erect a monument to Major General Kearney, which was adopted.

Mr. OSBORN introduced a bill to relieve sundry citizens of Florida from political disabilities, which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the practicability of making Midway island a place of rendezvous for United States vessels. Adopted.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the temporary relief of the poor of the District, which was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS moved to take up the bill fixing the compensation for labor performed for the Government; providing that there shall be no reduction of pay on account of a reduction of the hours of labor. The motion was lost, by a vote of 29 to 38.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the total cost of the issue of United States fractional currency up to this time. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the resolution offered by Mr. Morton, in regard to the pay of the Southern Senators, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the consideration of his railroad bill was postponed until after recess.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. MORTON, took up his bill for the resumption of specie payment, on which he spoke at length.

Senator MORTON, in the course of an elaborate speech, in reply to the argument that the currency is redundant, and that we cannot return to specie payment until contraction has taken place, said: The entire bank circulation before the war was two hundred and two millions, and the specie held by the banks eighty-eight millions, but at the same time gold and silver were in circulation, and it is probable there were more than one hundred and fifty millions in the country besides that held by the banks. Then there also were the issues of local banks not current, except in the localities where issued, which rendered necessary the payment of debts and commercial transactions in bills of exchange and promisory notes, amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars annually. This form of currency is still used, but not nearly to the same extent. Greenbacks and national bank notes are more transported from one section to another to the amount of many hundred millions every year.

The needs of the country demanded an increase of currency over 1860, of at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and therefore when you add to the actual currency of 1860, viz.: about four hundred and fifty millions, the amount of currency now used in place of former bills of exchange and promissory notes, and the interest demand for other purposes, it is doubtful whether the currency is more redundant now than in 1840, when banks were paying specie; and if not a redundant contraction, is it not a necessary preliminary measure to return to a specie payment again. It is said the government cannot return to specie payment until we have checked the flow of gold to Europe, by largely reducing our importation of foreign goods. This is a clear case of putting the disease for the remedy. Gold, like every commodity, is governed by the great commercial law of demand and supply. It goes where needed and leaves the country where not in demand. In this country there is but one demand for gold, which is to pay duties on imports. In whatever country paper money has been made legal tender it has invariably driven gold and silver from circulation and in part from the country. Thus it is that Canada is favored with American silver and American gold has gone to Europe in a steady stream for five years. Thus it was during the French revolution, when the *assignats*—a legal tender like our own—drove French gold into all the neighboring countries. So when the *assignats* finally collapsed, as they did, in a single day, France found herself almost destitute of coin; and thus it was during the long suspension of the Bank of England when the English gold went out and was only recalled by the preparations made to return to specie payment.

During the first five years of the decade ending June 30th, 1868, our gold exports were $261,268,297. During the last five years our exports were $413,690,000, showing an increase of $152,422,000. During the first five years our imports of gold exceeded those of the last five years $19,389,000, which, added to $152,422,000, would make $171,811,000 of increased gold loss during the last five years. We cannot retain our gold at home except by making a demand for it. If we would reduce the importation of foreign goods we must withhold the gold with which they are purchased, and this we cannot do, except by making it more profitable to keep it at home than to send it abroad.

Mr. Morton next alluded to the idea that we can only raise the value of our currency by raising that of our bonds, and to this end we must apply the surplus gold in the Treasury to the purchase of our bonds in the market to be cancelled. This he held to be misconception. He did not believe the existence of our bonded debt had anything to do with the depreciation of our currency. He believed it would be depreciated if the Government did not own a single bond, or if our bonds were at par. The currency was depreciated because the greenback note is a promise to pay so many dollars on demand, which it does not pay. The promise is daily broken, and has long been dishonored with the note. It draws no interest, and the Government has fixed no time when it will pay it. Under these circumstances the note must be repudiated.

The solvency or ultimate ability of the promises to pay, never kept over due paper, at par, and never will. To do that, there must be certainty in the payment, and time of the payment, and if the time of the payment be deferred, compensation must be made by the payment of interest. The taking of the gold in the Treasury, for the purchase of bonds, puts the redemption of the greenbacks out of the power of the Government, and proclaims to the world, that it does not intend to return to specie payments. The gold thus taken, would not enter into circulation, but would sink back into an article of merchandise, to be gambled for, as it now is, in Wall street.

The greenback circulation is a part of the public debt, for the redemption of which the faith of the Nation is solmnly pledged. The redemption of this pledge is not only demanded by every principle of national honor, but is imperatively demanded by the interests of the people collectively and individually; and if the Government were to take the only means by which it can be improved, and apply it to the purchase of bonds not due for many years, it would merit and receive the indignation and contempt of honest men everywhere.

Mr. Morton enforced this position at length, and passed to the consideration of maintaining the national faith and credit. He next stated that July 1st, 1871, was the time specified in his bill for the resumption of specie payments, and adduced lengthy arguments in support of the necessity of specifying a particular time, and in favor of the period mentioned in his bill.

He concluded as follows: The currency is not redundant, as I have before undertaken to show, and contraction should not come this side of repudiation, and only by the act of redemption. The greenback notes redeemed may be cancelled, and the coin paid out for them will take their places in the circulation, and the currency will become mixed, and the volume will not be diminished. Bringing the greenback notes to par, will, in chemical language, set free all the gold and silver in the land and pour them into the volume of currency, thus inflating it. But the inflation will be legitimate, the National Banking system made and be free limited or restrained by the requirement of redeeming their notes in coin. Then there will be one currency for all the people, and once man's income will be equal to another's of a like amount. Then our bonds having kept pace with the appreciation of the currency will be at par, and their disastrous flow to Europe will be checked. Then the Government can sell four per cent. bonds in the market at par, and with the proceeds, pay off the present bonds. If holders refuse to exchange them, and thus reduce the aggregate interest on the debt more than $40,000,000 per annum, then the business of the country will be upon solid foundations and its prosperity enduring. At the end of two years reconstruction will in all probability have taken place. The blessings of peace will prevail throughout the land—the prosperity of the South in a great part restored, and cotton, though never more called King, will play its former part in our foreign exchanges. After the ocean has been swept by angry tempests that have engulphed gallant fleets and strewed the shore with wrecks and bodies of dead comes a calm the mountain waves sink to gentle billows; the fierce gale lulls to a prosperous breeze; the sun shines forth in splendor, and surviving mariners with joyful hearts again spread their sails, resume their course and speed away to their destined haven. So with our country, when peace, reconstruction and resumption have come. It has been swept and rent by the storms of civil war, the land was strown by the dead, and every where are the visible the vestiges of the conflict, but peace has come, and with it reconstruction. The bright sun of prosperity shines forth in a cloudless sky; industry, trade and commerce again flow in their accustomed channels with accelerated currents. The tide of emigration, rising higher and higher, sweeps across from the old world. The wilderness of the West yields up its golden treasures, and blossoms as the rose; and our country moves on gloriously to its great and final destiny.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Morton moved to refer his bill to the Finance Committee, which was done.

On motion of Mr. CATTELL, the Senate took up the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, expressing the Senate's disapproval of the financial views of the President, expressed in his message.

Mr. DAVIS offered a substitute, which he afterwards withdrew, declaring the measure of the liability of the Government upon its bonds, to be their value in coin at the dates of issue, with interest thereon.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the right way for the Senate to express its disapprobaton of the President's views, was by refusing to legislate according to his recomendation, and not by a resolution of censure. He offered the following substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate cordially endorses the sentiment in the President's message, that our national credit should be sacredly observed, and declare that the public debt should be paid as rapidly as practicable and in accordance with the terms of the contracts under which the several loans were made; and that where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

After discussion, the amendment was lost, by a vote of 7 against 44.

Messrs. Buckalew and Saulsbury opposed the original resolution, and Mr. Howard supported it.

Without a vote thereon, the Senate adjourned.

The Memphis *Avalanche's* Little Rock special last night says: A fierce debate took place in the House to-day on a resolution endorsing the Governor's proclamation declaring martial law in Conway county, which was finally adopted by a vote of 40 to 19. General Patterson thinks martial law can be dispensed with. Arrangements have been made to have the Federal troops occupy the counties now garrisoned by militia on the withdrawal of the latter. The Legislature takes a recess from the 19th inst. to the 6th of January.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

THOMAS MCCALL was yesterday nominated as Collector of the Sixth Iowa District.

THE *Times* says the financial bill of Senator Morton is used on Wall street to keep up gold premiums.

THE daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Hamden, Ohio, was killed on Tuesday by being thrown from a horse.

THE President has ordered the last instalment of bonds to be handed over to the Union Pacific Railroad.

REPORT says S. N. Pike is about to build a new Opera House at the intersection of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

IT is expected that Whalen will get a new trial and the venue be changed, so that the trial will take place in Toronto or in one of the county towns near it.

THE Committee on Reconstruction yesterday further examined witnesses as to the affairs in Mississippi, and also Governor Bullock relating to affairs in Georgia.

A FIRE in Quincey, Illinois, on Tuesday destroyed Jay Bradford's saddlery store, and the clothing house of M. Jacob. Loss about $27,000; insured.

THERE were three bodies recovered from the wreck of the United States at Florence, Indiana, on Tuesday. One of them is believed to be Lew H. Vance, of Madison, Indiana.

THREE stables and a house on Gist street in Cincinnati, the property of H. Kruse and William Custer, were burned on Tuesday. Loss, $3,500.

W. COZAD, of Iowa, won the running match in New York Tuesday for two thousand dollars against P. Perry, distance seventy yards. Cozad won by three feet; time 7¼ seconds.

WHILE trying to navigate the ice boat through the Delaware and Britain canal yesterday below Trenton, five men, residents of that city and workmen on the ice boat, were drowned.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued a proclamation announcing that the State debt of Pennsylvania has been reduced two millions four hundred and fourteen dollars during the past year.

F. N. WINSTON, of Chicago, has been elected President of the Leavenworth and Des Moines Railroad, and arrangements have been made for the immediate completion of the road from Leavenworth to Chicago.

THE New York *Herald* says there is no need of apprehensions from the reports relative to the action of the Supreme Court on the legal tender act, as the higher law of public necessity and public welfare, will govern the matter.

A RALEIGH, North Carolina, special states that in an altercation on Tuesday, Lewis Thompson was shot dead by William King, both privates of the Fortieth Infantry. King was arrested, and will be tried by court martial. Thompson was buried with military honors the same evening.

IT is understood that the local legislature of Halifax will not meet until after the next session of the Dominion Parliament. The Government intend to make proposals or concession to Nova Scotia before the Repeal Question comes before the British Parliament.

THE bodies of the Reno brothers, hung at New Albany, Indiana, have been delivered to their friends, and taken to Seymour for interment. The remains of Anderson were buried by the county authorities. He was at one time mate of the steamboat Louisville.

A CLOSE canvass of the sentiments of members of Congress, discloses a disposition to remove the disabilities of citizens in the Southern States, and there is scarcely a doubt that at this session a bill will pass in both Houses placing the people of the several States upon an equal footing as to the elective franchise.

THE *Herald* of yesterday morning states that the Samana bay purchase has been completed. A company of capitalists has secured of the Dominican government, a perpetual lease of the bay and peninsula, and pay a large sum down to secure the bargain. It is understood that the United States will proceed to establish a naval station there as soon as the Dominicans give up possession to the New York lessees.

THE building on Main street, Columbia, South Carolina, known as Gregg's Hall, was burned on Tuesday. It includes a crockery establishment of Gregg & Co., brokers office of Gregg, Palmer and Co., and a restaurant. Loss fifty thousand dollars. Two firemen named Carrington and Squire were killed by a falling wall, and several others were severely if not mortally injured.

IT is rumored in Toronto that Commodore Vanderbilt made an offer to the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada to lease that road for ten years with the right of purchase at the end of the lease. Should the offer be accepted the Great Western Railroad will to all intents and purposes become part of the New York Central Road, and all the mechanical departments of the latter Company be removed to Hamilton.

IN THE case of Whiply versus the Erie Railway Company, which was argued at great length before Judge Nelson a couple of weeks ago, on motion to vacate, Judge Blatchford's order, appointing Jay Gould receiver, and on motion to make Belmont and Lucke partners in suit, Judge Nelson in an elaborate opinion decides that Belmont and Lucke be permitted to join as parties to the suit; that the injunction be dissolved and the order appointing a receiver by the Judge in the United States Court Chambers be vacated and set aside. The decision virtually leaves the central of the road in the hands of the Directors, as pending in the decision of Judge Cardozo in the matter of appointing Judge Davies as receiver. The *Sun* has a rumor that the Erie Directors are preparing to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river, at an estimated cost of over three million dollars.

—A Portland lady attempted to kill a rat that had invaded her parlor, when the animal sought refuge by running up her garments upon her back. This so alarmed the woman that she fled shrieking from the room and tumbled down stairs, turning a complete somersault, landing on her back. The rat was killed.

—It is stated that a torpedo of extraordinary power has been invented by an Englishmen, Mr. Whitehead, who has received $100,000 from the Austrian government for his secret. He offers to sell the exclusive right to use the torpedo to the British government for $500,000, or to disclose the method of construction for $100,000.

—Texas is beginning to turn her millions of beeves to fine account. That State now has fifty beef packing establishments. The Galveston *News* says: "Victoria, Texas, is favored both with a factory for the making of glue soap, and neatsfoot oil, and a beef packing establishment. It is one of the best signs of the times that similar establishments, or new factories of the same kind, are so rapidly springing into operation all over the State."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, December 15.—It is reported that the representatives of France and England at Vienna, have been instructed to represent to the Austrian Government the dangers that may result to the peace of Europe from its attitude on the Eastern question. The recall of the Austrian embassador at Constantinople, has been the result of their epresentations.

THE RESTORATION OF ORDER.

MADRID, December 15.—Matters are now perfectly tranquil. The government is receiving congratulations from the provinces on the re-establishment of law and order at Cadiz.

ORDERS TO FORTIFY.

SONDERBURG, December 15.—Orders have been received from the Prussian Government for the completion of permanent fortifications at Sonderburg and Duppell.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, December 15.—At a popular meeting held here it was resolved to send deputations to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies with persons requesting the intervention of the Italian Government, to save the lives of A. GARO and LUZZI, who are condemned to death in Rome. Great animosity exists in Rome between the native and foreign born troops in the Pontifical service. Two more trials are to take place next week, and both defendants will probably be sentenced to death.

COLONY REJOICING.

LONDON, December 16.—Advices from the west coast of Africa, report that the Spanish inhabitants of Fernando, Po., are holding a great jubilee over the downfall of the Spanish Bourbons.

ALL QUIET IN SPAIN.

MADRID, December 16.—The leaders of all the political parties have united in making a solemn pledge to use all their influence to preserve peace and order throughout the country until the constituted Cortes has met and settled the questions at issue.

EFFECTS OF THE REVOLT.

The prompt suppression of the revolt at Cadiz has greatly strengthened the hands of the Provisional Government, and dissipated the alarm which previously prevailed.

THE DEBT.

The Minister of Finance has already commenced the payment of the January interest on the public debt in London and Paris.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan have been closed. They amount to 500,000,000 reals.

THE ELECTION.

It is officially announced that the election of Cuban deputies to the Cortes will be held immediately after the arrival of Captain General Dulce at Havana.

GENERAL DULCE.

CADIZ, December 16.—The fleet, with General Dulce on board, sailed yesterday for Cuba.

SPAIN TRANQUIL.

PARIS, December 16.—The following official news from Spain is published here: The country is entirely tranquil, and addresses intended for the heads of departments in the provinces, will not be forwarded.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S DEFENSE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A letter from Reverdy Johnson to the London Workingmen's Society justifies his friendly intercourse with Laird and other friends of the Southern States, by the example of Grant's and Sherman's treatment of rebel officers. If he is guilty of treason so is Grant and Sherman. General Grant has entertained at his own house a distingnised rebel leader. He ascribes the attack upon him in the American newspapers to a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between England and the United States.

PEREMPTORY ULTIMATUM FROM TURKEY TO GREECE.

LONDON, December 16.—The ultimatum addressed by the Sublime Porte to the government at Athens, demanded the disbandment of the volunteer forces in Greece within five days; the prohibition of further volunteering; the immediate dismantling of vessels used for conveying supplies to the Cretans; the restoration of Cretan refugees to the island; the punishment of the persons who assaulted and wounded a Turkish officer at Gyru, and strict conformity with the terms of all treaties.

It is rumored in Paris that the Greek Government, pressed by great powers, has yielded to the demands of the Sultan, but none of the French papers to-day allude to such concession. The *Moniteur* says all the European powers recommend King George to respect the rights of nations, but they insist upon moderation in Constantinople as well as in Athens. The *Moniteur* thinks this harmony of councils among the powers is a pledge of peace in the East.

COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 16.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader on the financial portion of President's Johnson's message, and its treatment by Congress, complains that the resolutions condemning repudiation, which have been called forth by the message, still leave open the question of the payment of the National debt in greenbacks.

THE WORKINGMEN'S DEFEAT IN THE LATE ELECTIONS.

John Stewart Mill has written a letter on the result of the recent elections. He ascribes the defeat of the workingmen's candidate, to the heavy expense of the canvass as now conducted. As a remedy for the evil, he urges that the Government pay the necessary expenditures, and make all other outlay penal.

LORD CLARENDON'S POLICY.

Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, in a short speech at the anniversary of the French Hospital, declared that Lord Clarendon was of the same mind as Lord Stanley, in regard to the settlement of the questions pending between England and America, and that peace between the two countries was certain.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Cincinnati Traveller in Pittsburgh —What he Thinks of It.

We find the following communication in Saturday's Cincinnati *Commercial* which gives some interesting facts and must prove welcome to all who feel a pride in the Iron City:

PITTSBURGH, December 10.—There is an old adage which says that you must go away from home to find out where you live. At every turn I make here I stumble on some industrial pursuit that, to me, is interesting and instructive and which challenges my old and respected home, which I did believe, was the headquarters of Western mechanical industry. I find, however, from personal examination, that I have been laboring under a mistake. Cincinnati, in the role of industrial employments, when compared with this grim, sooty Pittsburgh, may be likened to a small village versus a large city. I availed myself of the invitation of an old resident, and visited a number of manufacturing establishments from among which I select such as I believe will most interest your mechanical readers. The Wayne Iron and Steel Works is one of the coolest and neatest rolling mills I have had the pleasure of looking through. There is a place for everything, and everything is in its proper place. Its machinery is of the best, and is in capital working order. I witnessed here the testing of some boiler plate, which had been a bottom sheet, the second from the free-doors; had been in constant use for two years in this rolling mill, and had been taken out to examine the character of the iron. It may not be known to all of your readers that the ordinary boiler iron deteriorates from the first day it is exposed to the fire of a boiler furnace. I have seen boiler sheets taken out of boilers that had been used much less than a year, and on examination found an entire absence of what I may term grain or fiber, to hold it together, and when struck with a hammer would break like cast iron. The pieces I saw tested to-day, bent double without showing fracture, and it was one of the severest tests that such iron could be subjected to. I was told the mode of manufacture was their own, and required great care in its manipulations and a larger amount of labor than is used by manufacturers generally. This is a matter of great interest to those wanting first-class iron for passenger steamers. From the Wayne Iron-works, I visited the boiler yard of Carroll & Snyder, and examined four double-flued boilers made of the Wayne iron for Captain Dick Gray, who is building a passenger steamer for the Northern Line Packet Company, Upper Mississippi. The iron used in these boilers has the rivet holes drilled, instead of punched, as usually done. This I believe a decided improvement in the manufacture of boilers, for the reason that the drilling of the rivet holes does not disturb the fiber of the iron, while in punching it does, to the extent of the force required to punch the hole, as it must do from the point where the iron is crushed to make the hole. Capt. Gray is giving so much attention to this special point of his passenger steamer that I deem it worthy of note, and I have no doubt his traveling patrons will be willing for him to deduct from carpets and mirrors the extra cost of boilers. I also visitited the establishment of Robinson, Rea & Co., machinists, on the Birmingham side of the river. In doing so I crossed the Monongahela bridge. Noticing several steamers passing between the piers. I had the curiosity to step off the distance between the piers—61 steps. Multiplied by 3, gives 183 feet, allowin 17 feet for my long couplings, and you have 200 feet. Surely, the Pittsburgh boats will not become so fuddled in the run to Cincinnati that they can not stagger through 400 feet between piers. Jesting aside, it comes with a bad grace from Pittsburgh to throw obstacles in the way of the proposed bridge, when all of their numerous bridges, on both their rivers, are pier bridges, and have shorter spans than 400 feet, and yet they navigate between the piers without destroying their boats. I found the senior of the firm named above, although 63 years of age, actively engaged, and looks as if he had a lease on pot-metal for a score of years yet to come. I was kindly received, and talked over with him one of his youthful follies—the building of the iron steamer Valley Forge, in 1839, Capt. Tom. Baldwin, commanding. She had compartments in her hull, and it was promised by the papers of that day that she would not, could not sink, but it proved like Abe Vandegriff's preventive for explosion, (carrying the force pump in the hold,) a failure, for the first thing she did, after demonstrating to her owners that there was no money in running her, was to sink. She was raised, much to the gratification of the underwriters, taken back to Pittsburgh, dismantled of her cabin and machinery, and the hull chopped up, compartments included, and sent to the Rolling Mills, and doubtless used in more profitable investments. The establishment of Robison, Rea & Co., have built and shipped to your enterprising townsmen, Gaylord & Co., the machinery for their new blast furnace. Cincinnati should and would doubtless have built this machinery, but (for what?) simply for the reason that it was built cheaper here than offered at Cincinnati. Wake up, old Flat Iron, or sleep the sleep that knows no waking, or get absorbed, swallowed up in Eggleston avenue and its concomitants, or die out. I witnessed the operation of two heavy cranes in this establishment: they are capable of raising twenty-five tons each, and the hoisting power is given to them from the engine that drives the lathes, planes, and other attachments of the fitting and finishing shop and the application is so simple that it is in the reach of any one having cranes and a steam engine, to work them by power from the line of shafting. There is a large number of other tools and machines in this establishment worthy of notice, but I fear to trespass on your columns, for, faith, you might not print them. There is, however, one piece of work building here, and now nearly completed, that is worthy of special note for the hugeness of its proportions, the character of the material used and the excellence of its workmanship. It is a wrought iron casemate for the United States Government, an experimental operation, designed to test the use of iron in the construction of our seacoast forts. It measures 16 feet in length, on its inner circle; 10 feet high, and 14 inches thick, and is formed of 4 pieces of curved wrought iron, each 7 inches in thickness. It takes 2 plates to form its height and a like number for its thickness. There is a port-hole in the center, to run the gun out, and as one of these plates is over five feet in width, and weighs fourteen tons—a heavy chunk, will say your Third ward readers, for one piece of iron to be taken out of a furnace, the whole mass being at a welding heat, and passed through rollers—and yet it is true, and as solid a piece of work as can be found coming from a hammer. The plates are firmly bolted together by a series of mammoth bolts, turned and fitted in counter-sinks on the face side, and screwed in the inside plates, huge bolts of cast iron clasping the ends of plates, and having projections to anchor in the stone masonery, are used on one end of the plates, while the other end of the plates are clasped with wrought straps, evidently to test the relative merits of cast and wrought iron. Over the top of the plates, and clasping the outer circle, is a cap formed of cast and wrought iron. This portion I take to be a bomb proof, to protect the gunner from those mischievous and annoying missiles. As a piece of mechanism, in its material and workmanship, it challenges criticism, and I feel proud that such a creditable piece of workmanship has been executed in the West, even though it be Pittsburgh. I dropped in on ye ancient boat building town of Freedom yesterday. 'Twas in her halcyon days was built on her banks the Mohawk, Mogul, St. Louis, John Simonds, Messenger, Cincinnati, Crystal Palace; all of them made heavy marks in the annals of navigation, which are at times referred to by the veterans, but only them. Freedom has, at this time, on the stocks, a scow, but an old gentlemen with a quivering voice told me that Freedom had built a steamboat this year, but her palmy days, like his own, had passed, he feared, never more to return. The Allegheny is full of running ice, the Mongahela falling slowly, and the wharf crowded with boats, principally tow boats. I am informed they will not go out again until a further rise takes place. I dug out two or more boats, which added to these named in my former letter, make six new boats building here.

FLAT IRON.

The Post Office at Shousetown—An Explanation.

To the Editors of the Post:

In your issue of Saturday last an article appeared, reflecting on the Post Master at Shousetown, and stating things as far from the truth, as the North is from the South. The facts of the case are simply these: The mail route to Shousetown is what is called a special mail route, or an office not on a mail route, and has to be self sustaining. Now the amount the Post Office Department allows for carrying the mail a distance of near a mile, and crossing the Ohio river, is the magnificent sum of twenty-six dollars per year, and those liberal business men of Shousetown, that dictated your article of Saturday last, would expect the Post Master to employ a competent person to carry the mail through ice and rain for that sum, three hundred and twelve trips. The fact is the person that dictated your article knew it was false from first to last. Supposing that you would not publish such a tissue of falsehoods knowingly, I ask, as a matter of justice, that you will give this a place in your paper. JOHN HAMILTON, P. M.

We make room for the above explanation, which would have been equally convincing if more politely written, and admit that twenty-six dollars a year is very low compensation for the amount of work, but as we have been informed and so stated on Saturday that there are a number of persons ready to accept the position and attend to the delivery of the mail *every day*, it looks to us that Mr. H. should either comply with the request of the business men of Shousetown, and resign his office, or attend to the duties connected therewith.

Musical Novelty

At Barr, Knake & Baettler's, No. 12 St. Clair, (now Sixth street) may be seen and heard the latest musical wonder, just imported from the celebrated Accordeon Manufacturer, Busson, Paris. It is called the Harmonifiute," has three and a half octave of key board, and vex celeste stop. Can be played like the piano or organ; executes twelve cholce musical gems by simply turning a crank; gives perfect imitations of violin, flute and clarionet, with full orchestra effect. The whole enclosed in a highly finished ebony case, and does not come higher in price than the cheapest style of five octavo walnut case organ. Messrs. B., K. & B. are the sole agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and will doubtless meet with great success in their sale. In addition to the above they are the agents for the celebrated Schomaker, Bradbury, New York, Union Panos. Also, Estey's Cottage Organ the most perfect of their kind now offered to the public, and at reduced rates. Everything else in the musical line may be procured at this establishment at the lowest Eastern prices. Good second-hand Pianos and Organs on hand for sale or rent. 1TAW.

Accident at the Keystone Spring Works.

A serious accident occured yesterday morning at the Keystone Spring Works of Messrs. Morris & Rutan, No. 85 First avenue. Mr. W. W. Kennedy, the machinist for the establishment mentioned, was engaged at about eight o'clock this morning in filing off a piece of shafting. While so employed, his clothing was caught by a cog wheel revolving rapidly near him, and he was whirled round and round several times. When extracted from his perilous position his clothing was entirely torn off him. Dr. Purviance was at once summoned, and an examination found that, though the man had sustained many and severe bruises, no bones had been broken. That Mr. K. should have escaped death seemed miraculous, but that he should escape with whole bones seems incredible. After his injuries had been attended to Mr. Kennedy was removed in a carriage to Oakland where he resides.

German Robbed.

A man named Richard Piffer arrived in this city Saturday evening, and while proceeding along Liberty street, was attacked in the vicinity of Armstrong's coke ovens, by three men, who knocked him down, and robbed him of his carpet sack, containing a quantity of clothing. They also searched his pockets, but fortunately overlooked a considerable quantity of money which he had in his possession. Mr. Piffer at once gave the alarm, when officer J. L. Stokely, a member of the Mayor's police, arrived on the ground, and noticing the thieves hastening away, gave chase and succeeded in arresting one of them, who proved to be a noted character named Hugh Freil. Freil was taken before Alderman Herron, of the Twelfth ward, who committed him to jail, in default of bail, to answer at Court. Yesterday morning the same officer arrested James Leaf, another of the party, who was also committed.

The Largest Workshop

Of the body is the Liver, whose office is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with every thing around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

M:W:S:D&W

Oil Distillery Burned.

A special to this city announces that the Registered Distillery, No. 9, belonging to Cooper, Buchanan & Dunaway, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will reach $35,000, upon which there is an insurance of $23,000. The above is the most extensive distillery in Western Pennsylvania.

Bleeding Lungs.

This disorder is calculated to awaken the alarm of most persons who become afflicted with it. It is right that those who expectorate blood should inquire into its cause, and before it proceeds to any serious extent, seek for a remedy. This remedy will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which is speedy in its effects in curing many or most diseases of the chest or lungs. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup acts by tranquilizing the circulation and dissolving the sputa that closes the air cells and hinders the circulation of air in the bronchia and trachea. This matter which clogs the tubes which lead to the lungs produces coughing, and by its coating the lining membrane of the larynx, it often produces hoarseness. Dr. K. has now made the Pectoral Syrup for a period of over twenty years, and has used it successfully in an extensive country practice, besides in the treatment of various chronic lung ailments since his residence in this city. He feels warranted in making the statement that not a bottle of it has ever been sold that has not done good. Some years ago a former student of the Doctor's met an acquaintance in the streets of Philadelphia with a very bad cough, in which nearly all the popular medicines had been used to no purpose. He knowing the component ingredients of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, as well as its superior efficacy, at once suggested it to his friend as a remedy; his friend, after a good deal of search got a bottle, and before he had used half of it, was entirely cured. Thousands of people in this city can bear testimony equally strong, and there is no one who is afflicted with a cough or any disease threatening the lungs, who should not at once resort to it as a cure. The economy in using such an article is apparent to every one at first thought. First—its low price. Second—its certainty to cure. Third—its adaptation to every kind of cough, except those of long standing, in which cases the Doctor prepares a medicine on purpose for all that kind of cases, called Lung Cure. It will always give relief, and in the early stages of any lung ailment eradicate it in less than a day.

Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The Scourge of Our Race.

Tennyson describes a cavalcade, six hundred strong, riding onward to destruction, regardless of its certainty. But hundreds multiplied into millions, scarcely serve to tell the number who are hastening along life's pathway, hugging misery worse than death in the form of that terrible scourge—Fever and Ague. Now, this complaint is very common and dangerous. But it can be combatted and conquered with MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is prepared both as a *protective medication*, for warding off diseases arising from malarious causes, and as a potent remedy for curing such diseases where they have already effected a lodgment in the system. It makes no difference how long the victim has suffered, nor how violent the disease is—the result of using this Bitters must be successful and satisfactory.

Sold everywhere.

Drs. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

THE BANKING HOUSE OF PH. R. MERTZ

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Draws BILLS OF EXCHANGE at the current rates, mostly direct, on

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PARIS,	**LEIPZIG,**
Fould & Co.	Cologne,
Strasburg,	Coblenz,
Mulhouse,	Cassell,
Amsterdam,	**FRANKFORT,**
Stockholm,	Munnharm,
BREMEN,	Landorn,
Hanover,	**MAWIZ,**
Gottingen,	Kaiserslautern,
Winden,	Basel,
DARMSTADT,	Berne,
Wurzburg,	Lucerne,
STUTTGART,	St. Gallin,

And about 200 smaller places. In country districts and villages the money is sent from the nearest town by mail, free of charge, directly to the residence, and returns had in from 30 to 40 days. Collections made by power of attorney, for which I have great facilities, having connections with the proper offices there.

The French language is spoken at the office.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker.

no19:1md&w

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
No. 76 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa

A Fact of Great Value.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and in stead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, P Office hours from 9 A. M. until P. M.

WONDERFUL!

Henry W. Burr, No. 49 West Fourteenth street, while on a visit to the West, was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. Life was despaired of, and it was thought that he must die. His wife was immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside. Having herself seen the beneficial results from the use of PLANTATI N BITTERS, she insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done, in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was almost as if by magic, and in one-half hour from the time they were given her husband was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day, he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many thousands that we know of.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

IMPROVEMENT IN

Cabinet Organs.

(PATENTED 1868)

THE

MASON & HAMLIN *Improved Vox Humana*

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

THE MOST POPULAR IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE

in instruments of this class.

It is now several years since the invention and application to such instruments as the VOX HUMANA, which was the first applied by its inventor to the Organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were urged to introduce it to the public in its then imperfect state, and especially considering its liability to get out of order they were unwilling to adopt it. From that time continuous experiments for its improvement have been made in the factory of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company and elsewhere, which have at last been eminently successful, the result being the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, combining several patents.

In combination with the AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, used only in these Organs, it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing novel and exquisite effects; especially adding to its variety and delicacy of expression, and increasing, somewhat, its power. The peculiar excellencies of several Orchestral Instruments are successfully imitated; and altogether as frequently characterized by organists, "the effect is fascinating." It is simple in construction, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no seperate pedal.

Style and Prices.

Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices announced this month.

NEW STYLE No. 21—FIVE STOP DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut, carved and panelled, new design. Stops Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. *The best Organ of its size that can be made.* Price $170.

NEW STYLE No. 22—The same Organ, in Rosewood Case. Price $200.

NEW STYLE No. 39—The same in Pipe Organ style of Case, Carved and Panelled, Walnut, with richly Gilt Pipes. Price $300.

NEW STYLE No. 27—SUB-BRASS AND OCTAVE COUPLER CABINET ORGAN, FIVE STOPS—Diapason, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub-Brass, Vox Humana. Solid Walnut Case. Each key commands four separate reeds or vibrators. An Organ of surprising power and brilliancy, and great variety. Price $250.

STYLE No. 1—FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN—Solid Walnut Cases plain. Price $80.

STYLE No. 3—FOUR OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN. Solid Wolnut Case, plain. $75.

STYLE A—FIVE OCTAVES, ONE STOP—TREMULANT, with one set of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $100.

STYLE C—FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE STOPS, VIOLA, DIAPASON, MELODIA, FLUTE, TREMULANT, with two sets of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $125.

MANY OTHER STYLES AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

The superiority of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is well established. They are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class; were awarded the PARIS EXPOSITION MEDAL, and have been honored with an amount and degree of commendation from the musical profession of this and other countries never given to any other instrument.

A new descriptive and illustrated catalogue, just issued, will be sent free to every applicant.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New York, and No. 154 Tremont street, Boston.

de12:3tw

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We will receive subscriptions for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, which is the lowest club rate.

J. KNOX,

de7&9d:wtjal 137 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS.

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NEW CARPETS.

PRIVATE SALES

DAY AND EVENING.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS,

55 & 57

FIFTH AVENUE

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT LADIES' and MISSES' BALMORALS. The finest

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

In the city. Large stock of

Men's, Boys', and Youth's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MITHSON'S AUCTION ROOMS,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS.

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs.

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SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS.

CARPETS,
CARPETS,

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BOOTS and SHOES

LADIES', MISSES',
LADIES', MISSES',
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S,
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S,

LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO.'S

MAMMOTH EMPORIUM,

55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

de5

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE

A full line of Trusses, Radical Cure Truss, Double Truss, Mrs. Betts' Supporter, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Fine Surgeon's Sponges, Turkish Bath Towels.

Munn's Nursing Bottles, a large lot of Syringes, glass and rubber. Also, Agency for Burton's Tobacco Antidote. Bazin's Honey Soap, Bazin's Omnibus Soap. Bay Rum, and all articles for toilet use, sold wholesale and retail by

A. TORRENCE,

Corner Fourth and Market Sts.

DECEMBER, 1868.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

CARPETS AT RETAIL

Less Than Wholesale Prices.

We offer FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY our goods at a large reduction from regular rates. Our stock is full and complete in all departments, and we shall sell the best qualities and styles of Carpets at prices at which we cannot replace them, giving our customers an opportunity of obtaining bargains that may never be offered again. This special sale will continue only until the time of taking our annual inventory of stock at the end of this month.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Ave.

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SAVE YOUR FEED.

CUT HAY AND GROUND FEED are of kouble value, as when used in their ordinary state. We offer

Cutting Boxes, Shellers, Portable Grist Mills, Boilers, &c.,

Of the very best patterns, at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

J. KNOX,

de12:wtjal 137 Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF Pittsburgh, Dec. 12th, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELYCTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

J. MAGOFFIN,
Cashier.

de14:3td:4tw

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

LARGE VARIETIES.

BATES & BELL

OFFER

Shawls,
Mourning Goods,
Cloaks,
Underclothing,
Silks,
Lace Curtains,
Velvets,
Dress Goods,
Linens,
Piano Covers,
Blankets,
Flannels,

AT LOW PRICES.

de7

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35

Steerage, $30.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA. BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
jy15:eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE, IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The undersigned, Executor of Christ. Hughes, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1868, that well known farm, situated in the forks of the road leading to Blairsville, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, three miles south of Blairsville, and one and one-half miles from a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 138 acres, strict measure, with a large frame house, bank barn, apple orchard, and other improvements, adjoining the lands of Baker, Foster, Gilson, and others. The land is first quality, underlaid with limestone and coal.

TERMS—One-third in hand, one-third in one year, and the balance at the death of the widow, with interest, to be secured by bond.

P. McATEE, Executor,
Youngstown, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

no25:wtd:1d

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia.

se14:eod6md&eow:wly

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Sure guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, No. 97 Third Avenue corner of Thirteenth street, New York. fe20:eod

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 16 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

JUDGE LYNCH IN INDIANA.

The Seymour Vigilance Committee Seize the New Albany Jail.

The Adams Express Robbers Hung Without Shrift.

The Seymour Masqueraders Retire Unpursued.

Probable Complication With Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

INDIANAPOLIS, December 12.—The Seymour Vigilance Committee visited the New Albany Jail this morning about three o'clock and hung the Reno brothers and Charles Anderson, inside the jail, and left town before any alarm was given.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—The following particulars of the hanging of the Reno brothers at New Albany, have been received by the Cincinnati *Times*, dated New Albany, Indiana, December 12:

Between three and four o'clock this morning from sixty to seventy Seymour regulators masked and heavily armed, arrived here via the Jeffersonville Railroad. Immediately upon their arrival, they proceeded by a direct route to the county jail, placing guards at every street and alley to guard against surprise. On arriving at the jail one of the guards stationed outside took fright and attempted to raise an alarm, but was quickly taken in charge and placed under guard. They then entered the office of the jail, and after twelve or fifteen had entered, Sheriff Fullenlove, awakened by the disturbance, came to the door, when they demanded the keys. He attempted to get away by dodging in a cellar way, and coming out on the outside of the building. But here he was commanded to surrender, and by some means was shot through the arm. They had now complete possession of the jail, and found the keys in the sheriff's bedroom, when they immediately proceeded to the cells, and forced one of the guards to unlock the cells. They then took Frank Reno, Simon Reno, Bill Reno and Charles Anderson, the express robbers, out and hung them to the iron railing or post supporting the walls around the cells. The victims were placed on chairs, the rope adjusted and the chairs kicked from under them; Frank and Simon hanging to one post, Simon in front and Frank behind him, the other brother hanging at a corner post, and Anderson backward in the rear of the jail.

After being satisfied that their victims were dead, the bold murderers quietly locked up the jail and all its occupants, taking the keys with them and taking one of the County Commissioners to the depot, when, all being ready, they started away, giving the Commissioner the keys. As soon as possible, the alarm was sounded, but too late. No one could be found, and all that remained to show their presence was the dead bodies of the express robbers.

The most intense excitement prevails here, and it is getting much higher every moment, the news spreading like wildfire. Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson, are in the city. Frank Reno fought the Regulators, knocking three of them down, but was overpowered and knocked senseless, his head being badly bruised and blood running down his face. The victims presented a most ghastly and horrible spectacle.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—Additional particulars of the tragedy at New Albany have been received:

About three o'clock this morning Mr. Luther Whitten, one of the outside guards of the jail was met at the entrance by a party of men who presented pistols at him demanding silence on the penalty of death. Whitten shouted, however, but was seized, knocked down, and informed if another shout was uttered he should die. By this time the jail office was filled with men searching for the keys. Sheriff Fullenlove understanding the situation, came down from his sleeping apartment and gained the door leading to the grounds on the west side of the jail. Here he met an armed force with pistols directed at him, and exclaimed, "Gentlemen don't shoot me; I am the Sheriff." One of them, however, fired the shot taking effect in the right arm, inflicting a painful wound. The keys were demanded but he positively refused to surrender them. About a dozen of them then entered Mr. Fullenlove's room where his wife lay in bed, and demanded the keys of her, which she refused, but they succeeded in finding them concealed in a drawer.

Thomas Matthews, one of the inside guards, was compelled to open the cells of the men the mob had determined to hang. Frank and William Reno were the first victims dragged out, and they were hung alongside of each other on the same pillar. Simon Reno was then brought out, but he fought the mob with great desperation, knocking one or two down before he was overpowered, and left suspended between the ceiling and the floor. Charles Anderson, the last victim, was heard to beg for the privilege of praying, but this request was refused, and he was hung at the southwest corner of the jail cell.

After more threats of killing the Sheriff, the mob proceeded to the train, carrying with them the jail keys. From the jail to the train armed men stood guard to prevent any alarm being given. At four o'clock the train, with the entire party, consisting of from seventy-five to a hundred men, started off. They came well armed and equipped for the work. They intended to hang a man named Clark, the murderer of George Tille, but they concluded not to do so, fearing to remain longer. The Vigilants came from Seymour, Indiana, in a car by themselves attached to the regular train.

Charles Anderson and Frank Reno were surrendered by the Canadian authorities upon the solemn pledge by the United States Government that they should have a fair trial, and if found innocent be returned to Canada

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An iron tank in the cellar of Easton, Sander & Co.'s drug store, under the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, exploded early yesterday morning, and damaged the store to the amount of about $2,500. The force of the explosion passed upwards through the heating register in the floor above and broke twenty-five panes of plate glass in the windows of the store, and pressed one of the side walls out of plumb, but did not disturb a bottle on the shelves. The tank was simply used as a receptacle of steam and waste water, received from the steam heating apparatus of the Southern Hotel, and the explosion cannot be accounted for on any known principle. The reports that the boilers of the Southern Hotel had burst doing great damage to the building, are entirely unfounded.

NEW YORK dispatches say: There are rumors on the street of coming complications between England and our Government, but bonds are steady.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proclamation to the Cadiz Insurgents.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA

THE CADIZ INSURRECTION QUELLED

Financial and Commercial.

PROCLAMATION TO THE CADIZ INSURGENTS.

MADRID, December 13.—General Roda has transmitted a communication stating that on being apprized of events in Cadiz, he had left Lisbon to offer his services to the Provisional Government. The Provisional authorities have replied that they respect him for his intentions, but he must return immediately to Lisbon.

General Roda yesterday issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz: "A revolution, incited and fomented by the secret enemies of the country, has already deluged with blood the streets of this beautiful city. It has found no echo in any other part of the peninsula. I have come to suppress this rebellion with the forces placed at my disposal by our Government. Lay down your arms and your lives shall be spared. This I guarantee in the name of the Government upon whose clemency you may rely. Such are the only means by which the insurgents may escape being treated with inflexible rigor. I will grant you until to-morrow as noon, in order that the old men, women and children, and citizens be peaceably removed and withdrawn from the town. It will not be my fault if, with the means of attack, which the imperious law of necessity compels me to employ, there should come for Cadiz a day of mourning and ruin. I shall regret such a result to the bottom of my heart, but I shall do my duty."

This proclamation produced a marked impression on the insurgents, who sent a delegation with the United States Consul to General Calbero, and offered to place their arms in such hands. General Roda expects to enter Cadiz to-day.

Notwithstanding Roda's proclamation, there are various accounts of collisions in different parts of Spain. The bitterness between the Republicans and Monarchists still continues.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 13.—Lord Clarendon informed the Foreign Ministers formally on Saturday, that negotiations for a treaty of commerce are to be opened immediately with Mr. Burlingame's Chinese Embassy.

CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.

MARSEILLES, December 14.—Advices from San Kow, China, report the safe return of two Ministers of the London Wesleyan Mission. Upon traveling through China, they were well treated, and saw abundance of coal evidences, and of gold, silver, lead and iron mines. Catholic missions were very numerous, and Catholic converts were numbered by hundreds of thousands.

STRANGERS LEAVING CADIZ.

MADRID, December 14.—All foreigners have left Cadiz. It is thought the insurrection will be suppressed without bloodshed.

THE AMERICAN POSTAL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 14.—The *Times* hopes that England will adopt the American newspaper postal system.

ENGLISH MINISTERIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, December 14.—Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of Greenwich preliminary to his re-election from that borough, rendered necessary by his acceptance of the ministerial office. He says that, after the part taken by him in the movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was impossible for him to decline the task of forming a ministry. He trusts the new administration will deserve the confidence of the country, and promises to use every effort to carry out the measures which he urged while out of office.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In the House of Commons petitions have been presented contesting the election of thirty-four Liberal and thirty-seven Conservative members for boroughs.

LORD CLARENDON'S LEVEE.

Lord Clarendon, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a levee, on Saturday, which was attended by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Hon. Anson Burlingame.

THE CADIZ INSURRECTION QUELLED.

PARIS, December 14.—The *Moniteur* to-day publishes an extra issue containing the following important information from Madrid: The Insurgents in Cadiz in a proclamation by Callabera de Cabra, surrendered yesterday and have given up their arms to the government. The troops now hold all the quarters of the city.

The *Correspondencia*, of Madrid says that the Duke of Montpensier had previously made an offer of his personal services to the Provisional Government to assist in suppressing the revolt in Cadiz, and this action on the part of the Duke was prompted by the belief that the insurrection was a movement instigated and conducted by the Carlist party.

MADRID, December 14.—The insurrection in Cadiz has terminated with the surrender of the insurgents. Many of them desired to deposit their arms at the American Consulate instead of delivering them up to the Government authorities, but Gen. Callabera refused to allow them to so dispose of their weapons, and held them to strict compliance with the terms of his proclamation.

CADIZ, December 14.—The insurrection here is at an end. The insurgents have given up their arms to the military officers, and the people generally are returning the arms which they had secreted at their homes. Perfect quiet now prevails, and there are no indications of the recent disturbances, except patrols of soldiers in the streets and military guards around the Hotel De Ville and other public buildings.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT.

MADRID, December 14.—About thirty persons have been arrested for attempting to incite the workingmen of the city to rebel against the Government.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

PARIS, December 14.—The *Etendard* says the Great Powers will continue their efforts to settle the dispute between Turkey and Greece, and they do not yet despair of success.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 14—Evening.—Consols money 92¼@92⅝ account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20 bonds quiet at 74¼. Erie 27; Illinois 96¾.

PARIS, December 14.—Bourse dull: rentes 70f 17c.

FRANKFORT, December 15.—Bonds quiet and steady at 78¾@78⅞.

ANTWERP, December 14.—Petroleum firm at 54¼f.

LIVERPOOL, December 14.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 12s; red western firmer but not higher at 9s 9d. Western flour 26s. Mixed corn 38s 6d. Oats 3s 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 45s 6d. Pork 87s. Beef 75s. Lard 68s. Cheese 67s 6d. Bacon 52s 6d. Common rosin 6s; fine 6s. Spirits petroleum 8d; refined 1s 6d. Tallow 49s 6d, market declining. Turpentine 27s.

LONDON, December 14.—Tallow 50s 6d, declining. Sperm oil 92s. Petroleum firm; refined 1s 8d.

ST. LOUIS.

A Cattle Dealer Mortally Wounded by Ruffians—Their Object Booty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—The Kansas City *Times* gives an account of a horrible affray, which recently occurred in Jasper county, Missouri, in substance as follows: Mr. Turner, of Clay county, Missouri, purchased a lot of cattle some months ago of Colonel J. C. McCoy and others, of Dallas county, Texas, the cattle to be paid for at a point called Baxter Springs. Colonel McCoy sent his nephew, quite a young man, with the cattle, to receive his portion of the money, about fifteen hundred dollars, and the other parties, also, sent agents. After receiving the pay for the cattle young McCoy, a man named Jones, and three others of the party, started back to Texas, and while encamped at Buckhars Prairie, Jasper county, were fired upon by five men. Two of the party were killed, and one mortally wounded. McCoy and one other man escaped and went to a farm house near by. Soon after arriving there, the men who had done the shooting, accompanied by three others, appeared and demanded McCoy's money which was given up. They then placed him and his comrade in a school house and kept them guarded until the night of the second day, after which time they were taken out by a party now increased to fifteen or twenty men for the ostensible purpose of burying the dead, but after proceeding some distance they robbed McCoy's companion of sixty-five dollars, and they then began firing at him. He broke away, however, and escaped. They then shot McCoy in several places and left him for dead. He was not dead, however, and was found the next morning taken to the house of a settler and cared for, but there is little hope of his recovery. The parties engaged in this atrocious affair are said to be well known residents of the immediate vicinity. It is also stated, but the report is doubted, that the murderers, failing to despatch the witnesses of their first assassination, deposited the money taken from McCoy with the Post Master at Baxton's Springs. It is further stated that when a party went to bury the three murdered men they found considerable money upon their persons and got into a row about the division of the spoils, but it was finally settled by giving the doctor who had attended McCoy the lion's share.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE reported intimation of the Supreme Court decision on the legal tender act causes some anxiety on Wall street.

CHICAGO is already beginning fill up with soldiers who come to take part in the Grand Reunion.

THE New York *Commercial* of the 14th says: Half a million in currency was sent west to-day by one of the banks.

THE House Committee on Elections will this week take up the contested cases from Tennessee and Mississippi.

H. V. CLINTON, who robbed Wm. Fargo of $300,000 in bonds last January, was recently captured at Panama and brought to Buffalo, N. Y., for trial.

THE reported trouble on the steamship Havanna, at New Orleans, on account of a change of flag, amounted to nothing. All is quiet on board now.

A SCHEME is on foot to have the tax upon whisky again raised to two dollars, and Congress is being quietly secured in support of it.

THE Committee on Reconstruction yesterday morning examined the Republican Committee from Mississippi relative to the alleged frauds in that State, at the elections.

A BOSTON dispatch says: Shurtleff's majority is 1,613. There are probably eight Republican and four Democratic Aldermen elected, and the Democrats will have about twenty five members of the Common Council.

THE New York *Tribune* editorially says: We are confidently advised from Washington that the Supreme Court is pretty certain to adjudge the legal tender act unconstitutional. We are told that there will probably be but one dissenter from the Court's judgment.

THE *Times* denies the report of the story relative to the Alaska purchase money, and says that seven million two hundred thousand dollars were sent from this city to Russia last August, the five millions referred to having been sent from London, were in payment for Russia railroad loans.

AT the formal transfer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to the control of the Erie Railway, Messrs. Gould and Riddle represented the Erie in taking possession. Mr. L. D. Rucker is retained as Superintendent of the Meadville Division. No other appointments or changes have been announced. The Erie officials started for Cincinnati yesterday.

A DISPATCH from Carbondale, Illinois, says, that early on Sunday morning John Treely, who resides just outside that town, was found dead, sitting in a chair in his house, with his head split open. How he came to his death is a mystery. His wife certifies that he came home some time after midnight; that shortly after she heard a blow, and looking out saw five black men, who threatened to kill the whole family. She screamed, and they fled.

Motion to Quash.

The following is the concluding portion Charles O'Conner's speech on the Jeff Davis trial:

Any loyal citizen or soldier of the Northern States, who suffered wounds from any individual waging war on behalf of the confederacy, might maintain a civil action against any one of all the hundreds and thousands of soldiers who served in the Confederate army. The common consent of all our people, and their common judgment that no such action could be maintained, proved by the fact that no such action has ever been brought, is very strong evidence that civil war does work a very important change in this respect, and I conclude as a general proposition, that indictments for treason or other prosecutions for belligerent acts in the due and orderly prosecution of a civil war on the rebel side are not properly the subjects of criminal prosecution or civil action. It might not be easy to satisfy a reasonable mind that this was the case unless there was some other mode of punishing the delinquency of those who offend against the right in maintaining a rebellion against rightful authority, but there is an adequate remedy. The war which displaces the municipal law furnishes its own remedy. The defeat and overthrow of the rebels in open war carries with it a multitude of terrible inflictions upon them which might satisfy an ordinary thirst for vengeance if by maintaining their supposed rights in a manner inconsistent with humanity, the rebels merit severer punishment than this, it might be inflicted by refusing quarter, it might be inflicted by decimating those in the ranks, and executing in some military form the leaders. There is no law capable of being enforced which enjoins upon the victor in war, the duty of giving quarter in war to his vanquished adversary. It is only his responsibility to the common opinion of mankind and his unwillingness to outrage that opinion that in the absence of compassionate feelings on his part compels him to abstain from such extremes. If we vanquished had demeaned themselves in a manner so criminal and to justify such extreme severity, extreme severity may be safely employed. If they have not so conducted themselves, it ought not to be employed. It will be seen, therefore, that there is no occasion at the close of a civil war, for resorting to the aid of the civil magistrate, through an indictment and trial by jury, to punish traitors for warring against the government. The only motive that could induce the victorious general to turn his vanquished adversary over to the civil law and seek its destruction by the verdict of a jury condemning for treason, is his unwillingness to brave the common sentiment of mankind by condemning him, of his own authority, to a military execution. It is a very mean and unworthy office to assign to the judiciary, and it is to be regretted if, under any circumstances, the judiciary is not at liberty to refuse compliance. In cases of such civil war, a trial in the ordinary course of the law is entirely inappropriate to dealing with the case of the leaders. Their acts are so notorious and have been so open, that they do not form a legitimate subject of proof in a court of justice. They are actually known to the government in all of its departments. They are actually and officially known to the court, and cannot properly be the subject of proof or disproof. To obtain an impartial jury is utterly impossible; for the jurors must all themselves have actual personal knowledge of all the facts which, upon an indictment and plea, would be formally put in issue. Gravely submitting, on testimony formally taken, to twelve jurors in the county of Henrico, the question whether an open and public war against the United States was here maintained and waged, and whether Jefferson Davis was the leader of it, would be a mockery and a farce. Those views and principles were impressed upon the patriots of our revolution, who formed our Constitution, by impressive facts of recent occurances in the mother country, and led them to incorporate into our fundamental law, by the sixth amendment to the Constitution, provisions which practically amount to an absolute prohibition of any such governmental measures as a set of indictments for treason after the termination of a civil war such as I have described, and such as the recent so-called rebellion was. That sixth amendment is in these words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been ascertained by law. This means that the that the district shall have been ascertained by law previously to the commission of the alleged offence. It is quite apparent from what has been already said that an impartial jury cannot be, by any human possibility, ever found in the State and district in which such a territorial, civil, insurrectional and rebellious war shall have been prosecuted as we have been discussing and considering, when the Constitution declares that an impossible circumstance should attend a particular kind of indictment, if prosecuted is virtually prohibits and actually prevents any such indictment. We find in the history of the mother country the probable incentive to this provision. In the year 1745, when those who participated in our revolution and in establishing our Constitution were yet children, occurrences took place which must have made a great impression upon the minds of all our people, and which were well calculated to strike with horror the youthful imagination. The so called Scotch rebels, who, in the utmost truth and utmost loyalty of hearts, devoted themselves to the Stuarts, believed to be their legitimate sovereign, were, after the defeat of their army, subjected in the persons of their leaders to civil prosecutions for treason. They were not tried by or among their own countrymen; they were dragged from their mountain homes to the County of Surrey, and there tried by special commissioners, before juries of Englishmen to whom impartiality could not be imputed. The leaders were generally convicted and executed, with all the attendant horrors described in the celebrated treason sentence. They were hanged, drawn and quartered. Their cruel treatment and cruel fate made known to the inhabitants of our youthful colony, then very fully described in Sir Michael Foster's crown law, published in 1781, soon found its way into the library of all American lawyers. One of the most thrilling of these scenes is the subject of Shenton's beautiful ballad, "Jennie Dawson," written about the same time. But troubles in America, so-called, which gave rise to our revolution, and ultimately gave birth to our Constitution commenced in 1763, and it cannot be doubted that to the horror and disgust of these cruel prosecutions, we are indebted for this sixth amendment to the Constitution. It was intended that no such event should ever occur in our free country, and that amendment was adopted to prevent it. The enlightened statesman who framed the third section of the fourteenth amendment was animated by a like sentiment as to the war just closed. There had been enough of punishment and woe brought upon the offender in the judgment of any fair mind to render it expedient that the flames of civil war should not be kept still burning by such unworthy instrumentalities as indictments to civil courts for the municipal offense called treason. Mr. O'C., in conclusion, said that the court is invited to give peace and the assurance of peace to a large section of this country, and to do this nothing more is asked than to quash several indictments which the government, to its great credit has not pushed. I trust, he said, this court will have no hesitation in accepting this great beneficent act of grace and mercy in the construction which we have put upon it, and which tends to advance that which all good men who are believers in universal suffrage so much admire—that universal suffrage should be accompanied, hand in hand, with a universal amnesty of all supposed offences arising out of the unfortunate controversy in which universal suffrage may be said to have had its origin and establishment.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1868.

SENATE.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, and asking for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the operations of the Bureau from its organization to the end of the present month. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from citizens of Kansas, for woman suffrage.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from colored persons in Georgia, asking a remedy for the outrages to which they were recently exposed. Appropriately referred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial and address of the members elected in the Legislature of Mississippi, and others, alleging that the Constitution was adopted by a majority of the registered voters in the State, and praying Congress to recognize it as the Constitution of Mississippi, and put in operation the State Government under it. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of Wm. E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, Marshal O. Roberts, and others, praying Congress to appoint a special committee to investigate the naturalization and election frauds, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORTON introduced the following:

A bill to provide for the redemption in coin of the United States notes and fractional currency, and requiring the National banks to redeem their notes in coin:

Be it enacted, &c., SECTION 1. That hereafter there shall be no sales of gold belonging to the Treasury, and that which may hereafter accrue over and above the amount required to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other specific uses specified by law, shall be reserved and set apart for the redemption of the United States notes and fractional currency.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, 1891, the Treasurer of the United States shall pay in coin at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and at such other points as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, all notes and fractional currency that may be presented for redemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1878, the National Banks shall pay in coin such of their notes as may be presented for redemption, and shall on and after the 1st day of July, 1870, reserve and hold in their vaults all the coin that may be received by them as interest on their stocks held by the Government for the redemption of their stocks.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that until the 1st of January, 1872, at which time they are to begin the redemption of their notes, the National Banks shall keep and hold in their vaults the whole reserve of legal tender notes as is now required by law, and that on and after that time the reserve of legal tender notes, as fast as withdrawn, shall be replaced with coin to like amount, and said banks shall thereafter be required to hold a reserve in coin to the like amount and for the same purposes now required by law to be held in legal tender notes. Provided the Comptroller of the Currency may be absent, the Secretary of the Treasury can allow said banks to hold a portion of said reserve, not exceeding two-fifths of the amount required by law in United States notes.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may cause so many of the United States notes, that may be redeemed under the provisions of this act, to be cancelled, as may in his judgment, be necessary to the proper limitation of the currency; *Provided further*, that all fractional currency that may be redeemed, shall be cancelled.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of January, 1872, the United States notes shall cease to be a legal tender in payment of debts, but shall be receivable in payment of Government dues, as now provided by law.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to negotiate and sell the bonds of the United States, to be due in thirty years, and redeemable by the Government after ten years, at its pleasure. After ten years bearing interest, at the rate of seven per cent., the principal and interest payable in gold, to such an amount as may be necessary to carry into operation the provisions of the second section of this act.

The following bills were also introduced:

By Mr. Kellogg—In relation to the public lands in Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—A resolution directing the Committee on Rules to consider the expediency of appointing a Standing Committee on Education. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Wilson—A bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and change the judicial districts. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Wilson—A bill to amend the act regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Harlan—a bill in relation to the swamp lands in Iowa. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Williams—A bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed upon that subject. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Stewart—A bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. Tabled on his motion.

By Mr. Pomeroy—A bill to create a Department of Indian Affairs and to provide for the civilization and government of the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. Cole—A bill relating to the paying of contracts payable in coin. Referred.

The bill to repeal the act fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress. Tabled and ordered printed.

By Ferry—The bill to amend the naturalization laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Davis—A resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what was the aggregate amount of each issue of United States bonds, their respective dates, and rate of interest borne by them respectively. Laid over.

By Kellog—A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to communicate any information received by him from the officers of the Freedmens' Bureau, in reference to late disturbances in Louisiana. Adopted. Also, a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what number of troops are employed on the plains, and whether any volunteers are so employed, and if so by whose authority. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN from the select Committee to which it was referred, reported, with amendments, the bill incorporating the New York and Washington Railroad Company. The principal provisions as heretofore published, are unaltered by the reported amendments.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 1:45 P. M., and continued about fifteen minutes, after which

Mr. CATTELL introduced a resolution censuring the President for the views in his message in relation to the national debt.

The resolution was briefly debated by Messrs. CATTELL, EDMUNDS, HENDRICKS and NYE, and then was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a similar resolution, which was referred to the same Committee.

The Senate agreed to the House resolution, to adjourn from the 21st instant to January 5th, and adjourned until to morrow.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Miller—Declaring that the principal of all the United States bonds shall be paid in coin. Referred to the Committe on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Whittemore—Directing an inquiry into the elections in South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Buckley—Providing that the State of Alabama may accept within two years, the provisions of the Agricultural College bill. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Sypher—A memorial from the Louisiana Legislature, asking an appropriation of three millions of dollars, for the Mississippi river and Mexican Gulf Canal. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Garfield—To legalize gold contracts. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Spaulding—Declaring that Congress will not entertain any project that looks directly or indirectly to the repudiation of the National debt of the United States, and that it abjures, unhesitatingly, the proposition embraced in the President's Message, of applying the interest of the bonds, six per cent., in liquidation of the principal. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Walker—To repeal the act of January 22d, 1867, fixing the time for the regular meeting of Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Ashley, of Ohio—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Plants—To divide the State of Ohio into three Judicial Districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. McKee—To establish a new Judicial District in the State of Kentucky. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Mellens—Resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill to suppress illegal voting and punish persons who unlawfully vote, or endeavor to disturb elections. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Julian—To extend the right of suffrage in the Territories and the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Territories and the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Loughridge—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Payne—To repeal the provision of the Act of March 2d, 1867, which forbids the maintenance of the State Militia in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia,—A joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, asking Congress to aid in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. Polsley—A like resolution asking Congress to pass a law to incorporate Washington and Cincinnati National Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr Cavanaugh—A resolution to establish a pay office in the Territory of Montana. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

By Mr. Kerr—A resolution to regulate and limit the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee,

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution reciting that Ku Klux outrages continue to be practiced in Tennessee and elsewhere, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to make careful inquiry into the whole matter. Adopted.

Mr. STOKES introduced a joint resolution granting twenty per cent additional compensation to the employees in the civil service of the Government at Washington from the 30th of June, 1867, to the 30th of June, 1869.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the resolution on the table which was agreed to. Yeas, 97; nays, 73.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his annual message to the Fortieth Congress, at its third session, says: [Here follows an extract from the message, in reference to the liquidation of the six per cent. bonds by the payment of the interest See last Wednesday's proceedings.] And

WHEREAS, Such a sentiment, if permitted to go to the world without immediate protest, might be understood to be the sentiment of the people of the United States, and of their representatives in Congress; therefore

Resolved, That all forms and degrees of repudiation of the National indebtedness, are odious to the American people, and under no circumstances will their representatives consent to offer the public creditor, as full compensation a less amount of money than that which the Government contracted to pay.

The rules were suspended; ayes, 135; nays, 29; a party vote.

Mr. RANDALL moved to table the preamble. Rejected by a vote of 31 against 132.

The whole resolution was then adopted by a vote of 154 against 6, viz: Adams, Archer, Grover, Jones, of Kentucky; Mungen and Trimble, of Kentucky.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, presented a memorial of the Union League of New York, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee of seven, to investigate the irregularities and frauds therein alleged to have occurred in the city and State of New York, affecting the recent elections for Representatives to Congress and electors for President and Vice President, with power to hold sessions in the State of New York and elsewhere, by a quorum or by a sub committee, and to send for persons and papers, &c. Under a suspension of the rules, by a vote of 134 to 35, the resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in reference to the schooner Sybil, libelled as a prize of war. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to enforce the laws of the United States in the State of Georgia. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BOHEMIANS

A Prosecution for Libel—The Alleged Libel Published in Wisconsin.

It is a fact not generally known that there are residing in this community a large number of Bohemians, many of whom, coming to this country poor, have amassed large furtunes. Among those who have been thus abundantly supplied with this world's goods is Mr. Francis Eleck, hat and fur dealer. This gentleman, together with others of his race, conceived the idea some time ago, of founding a Bohemian colony in Nebraska, and with this object in view a large tract of land was purchased at a point on the Missouri river, some one hundred and fifty miles above Omaha. Last summer Mr. Eleck's son, in company with a number of Bohemian families, emigrated to the colony, and most of these emigrants, we understand, yet remain there. As to the arrangements between the principal projector of the colony and those who emigrated thither, we know nothing, nor are we advised concerning the present condition or future prospects of said emigrants. It seems, however, that there are certain Bohemians residing in Allegheny, who are not at all pleased with the conduct of Mr. Eleck towards their countrymen. We take this to be the case, from a communication which was published in a Bohemian newspaper in Racine, Wisconsin, called the *Slavie*, over the signatures of seven Allegheny Bohemians, said communication reflecting so severly upon the integrity of Mr. Eleck as to cause that gentleman to seek legal redress, which he did yesterday by making an information before Alderman McMasters, charging certain parties with libel. The legal paper sets forth in substance, "That at Allegheny city in the month of November, 1868, Francis Krupicka, Math. Zirhut. Vaclav Lerac, Jan Bastar, Jan Chroust, Frank Bunderle and F. Smirz did write, publish and exhibit in a certain newspaper called *Slavie*, and circulating in said county, and printed and published in the Bohemian Slavonic language, the false, scandalous, contemptuous and malicious Bohemian Slavonic words, matters and things contained in the excerpts from the newspaper aforesaid, and which are hereunto attached, and form the subject matter of this information, and which false scandalous, contemptuous and malicious Bohemian Slavonic words, as contained in said excerpts, being translated into the English language, have the same purport and meaning as the English words contained in the translation also hereunto annexed, and being part of this complaint, thereby exposing this affiant to public hatred, ridicule and contempt."

Here follow the excerpts in printed slips, as clipped from the newspaper *Slavie*, accompanied by a translation of the same into English.

The alleged libelous matter commences thus:

"Mr. Jilek, as for us Bohemians of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, we have lost all confidence in you. If, therefore, you wish to exert yourself in behalf of a Bohemian colony, you will have to resort to some place where you are not so well known as here, and for these reasons:"

The article then goes on to charge Mr. Jilek with unfairness towards his countrymen who were induced through his representations, to emigrate to Nebraska.

It concludes with charging the prosecutor with ingratitude towards his countrymen now residing here, who aided him in acquiring his wealth. It says that Mr. J. is unworthy of their confidence, and they renounce all Bohemian fellowship with him.

Mr. Jileck considers himself an injured man because of this alleged libelous production, and hence brings suit.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendants, and a hearing before the Alderman will probably take place on Saturday. In court this case from its novelty will doubtless be very interesting. The parties on both sides are wealthy, and of course eminent counsel will be employed, and nothing left undone to make the fight a warm one.

Distressing and Probably Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning, about half past nine o'clock, an accident occurred at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which may probably result in the death of David Green, Esq., chief dispatcher for that company. At the time mentioned Mr. Green was superintending the shifting of a freight train to one of the side tracks, in the yard. He was standing on the top of one of the cars, signalling the locomotive, when he slipped on the icy roof and before he could recover his balance he was precipitated to the ground. He fell with his right arm and leg across the rail, and the wheels passed over the limbs, mangling them horribly. The train was checked as soon as possible but stopped with one of the wheels resting on the unfortunate man's crushed wrist. The car had to be raised by means of jack screws before Mr. Green could be extricated from his terrible position He was removed at once to his residence on Morris street near the outer depot. It was found that besides the crushing of the arm and leg, the sufferer had sustained very severe injuries about the head and shoulders. Word of the accident was immediately telegraphed to the Union Depot, and Drs. Hamilton and Dickson were at once sent to the place on a special engine. it wos declared necessary to amputate the injured leg and arm, but it is feared that it will not be possible to save the patient's life. Mr. Green is about forty-five years of age, and has been in the service of the company for about fifteen years.

As an officer of the company he has proved himself efficient. The entire control of the company's business in the extensive yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ranging from Lawrenceville to the Ninth Ward, has rested in his hands for a number of years past, and that it was well controlled is a matter that admits of little doubt.

"Hearth and Home."

The prospectus of a new rural and family newspaper, appears in another portion of our columns, with the above title. It is intended to make this a first class newspaper for farmers, and the home circle. The editorial management is in the hands of those well-known *literateurs*, Donald G. Mitchell, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose abilities are unquestionable. The prospectus speaks for itself, and will be read with interest.

A journal like this whose columns are specially devoted to the treatment of subjects connected with agriculture, will fill a void that has long been felt in the literary world. The farmer, the florist, the fruit grower, the gardener will not alone be interested in its success; every family circle will receive profit from its perusal.

The "Hearth and Home" will contain choice stories, poems, from the pens of Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Dodge, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Trowbridge and others.

The publishers, Messrs. Pettingill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are known to us as reliable and trustworthy gentlemen, who will keep faith to the letter with their subscribers. We wish the new journal all the success we are sure it deserves, and will obtain.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, an old and respected citizen of East Birmingham, named Mr. Michael Hoffman, while engaged about the railroad attached to the coal works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin, in Ormsby borough, met with an accident, that resulted in his almost instant death. It appears that an empty car, while being drawn up the inclined plane, became detached, and rushing down at a furious speed, struck Mr. Hoffman, knocking him senseless. When picked up, he still breathed, but expired in a few moments. Deceased was about fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Fortunate.

John P. Heisel, Esq., Justice of the Peace in East Birmingham, has just met with a streak of fortune. At the St. John's Church fair, which closed on Saturday last, there was a contest for an elegant easy chair, on which the handsome sum of $316 was realized for the fund. Toward the last the contest lay between Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, and Justice Heisel, and at the close the latter was awarded the chair, having the largest number of votes at twenty-five cents each.

Not Yet Reported.

We are informed that the special committee appointed to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the removal of the track from Liberty street, and other important propositions connected therewith, are not yet ready to report. Possibly the report will be laid before the Councils.

WHERE'S MY BABY.

BY KATE WOODLAND.

Where's my baby? where's my baby?
But a little while ago,
In my arms I held one fondly,
And a robe of lengthed flow
Covered little knees so dimpled,
And each pink and chubby toe.

Where's my baby? I remember
Now about the shoes so red,
Peeping from his shortened dresses,
And the bright curls on his head;
Of the little teeth, so pearly!
And the first sweet words he said.

Where's my baby? In the door yard
Is a boy with shining hair,
Whittling, as he tries to whistle,
With a big boy's manly air;
With his pants within his boot tops,
But my baby is not there.

Where's my baby? Ask that urchin,
Let me hear what he will say,
"Where's your baby, ma?" he questioned,
With a roguish look and way;
"Guess he's grown up to boy, now,
Big enough to work and play."

Where's my baby? Where's my baby?
Ah! the years fly on space!
Yesterday I held and kissed it,
In its loveliness and grace;
But, to-morrow, sturdy manhood
Takes the little baby's place.

The Greatest of all Cough Medicines.

At this time of the year, when the streets and pavements are covered with snow and slush, is is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going is a good rule in any thing; but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive, than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. del7

Those Possessed of Common Wit

Buy bottles that white wrappers fit;
But fools are often caught and sold,
With tinted wrappers, brown and old.

Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, full pints, price $1; is sold by all respectable druggists. Wolcott's PAIN PAINT is the efficient remedy for pain. Buy it. Try it.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is not greasy or sticky. It is far superior to pomades or alcoholic washes as a hair-dressing.

Table Talk with a Victim of Indigestion.

Reader, we will suppose you a martyr to dyspepsia. If you are *not* so much the better for you. If you *are*, perhaps you may profit by this paragraph. You have just finished your dinner, we will say, and feel as though you had swallowed *lead* instead of wholesome food. You have a sensation of tightness round upper part of the diaphragm, as if some snake of the constrictor tribe held you in its embrace, and had *knotted its coils over the pit of your stomach*. You feel supremely miserable; and such is the penalty which your complaisant exacts after *every meal*. What do you desire? Ease, of course. An exemption from the incubus that robs you of all enjoyment during the day, and disturbs your rest at night. Take, then, this piece of information: *You suffer needlessly*. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will as certainly cure all your agonizing symptoms as the day on which you read this article will be succeeded by another. Perhaps you are incredulous; but if you have read the testimony of the eminent citizens, in every walk of life, who have tested the preparation, and submitted the results of their experience to the public, through the press, you ought at least to have sufficient faith to make a trial of it in your own case. It is a pure vegetable tonic and alterative—*the only medicine in the world entirely adapted to your complaint*. If you see in the habit of taking any alcoholic excitant as a palliative, abandon it, and try this WHOLESOME MEDICAL STIMULANT. If it does no good, *say so*; but you will not do that, for it has never yet failed in a single instance, to cure dyspepsia or biliousness, and their various comitants. del7

HOSTETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street.

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 56 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room. au24:eod&

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, December 17, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market remains quiet, being devoid of activity; buyers don't seem disposed to take hold with any kind of freedom. The result is we have no large sales to record. The receipts of produce were not large, not more than enough to meet the current wants of the market. The weather has undergone another change. Yesterday we were visited with a warm rain. A few days of such weather will open up the rivers and cause a resumption of navigation. Flour—The market is steady but not very active, buyers appear shy, their purchases being confined to lots to meet their immediate wants. The receipts for some days were light. There is, however, no scarcity in the market for all purposes. Groceries—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Several lots of New Orleans sugar and molasses, new crop, arrived on the Bayard, yesterday, from Cincinnati.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no change; certain descriptions appear firm, while others are neglected. The receipts since our last were: Oats 500 sacks; rye 938 do; barley 1,444 do; wheat 372 do; corn 450 do. The nominal rates with sales were: Wheat—sales 1 car No. 1 spring at $1 85@1 90 per bush; with a fair demand. Rye—Market firm; the rates were $1 45@1 50; with sales noted at both figures. Barley—Market steady but not very active; sales of No. 1 spring at $2; fall $2@2 12 per bush. Oats—Market firm but not so active; sales from Elevator and depot at 66@64c per bush; from store at 86@67c. Corn unchanged.

LARD—Market firm under a limited supply; sales prime kettle rendered at 16½c in tierces, and 17½c in kegs.

PEA NUTS—We note small sales at $2 00 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—The receipts have fallen off; the nominal rates were $1 25@1 75 ₱ bush;

APPLES—The stock on hand is not large; the receipts for some days were light; sales at $4@5 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT was in moderate demand; Peaches—Prime boilers halves, 15@16c; Apples, 9@10c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Flax seed, $2 45@2 50; timothy, $3; clover, $8 50@9 ₱ bush.

CORN MEAL—Sales made at $1 00@1 10 per bush.

POTATOES in good demand; sales of Peach Blows, sacked, at 80@85c; by the bbl $2 75.

TALLOW—Sales at 12@12½c.

SORGHUM—Sales were reported at 65@70c.

FLOUR—The market is inactive, but firm; the supply in the market is ample for present purposes. Western flour—spring wheat ranges at $7 00@8; some dealers were asking 25c advance; winter wheat at $9@9 50 ₱ bbl. As the mill prices are unchanged we omit figures.

BUTTER—The market was firm, with a good demand; the receipts have been light. The current rates were: Fair to good, 36@39c; prime, 40@42c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Sales were made at a variety of prices; prime navy, $3 50@3 75; medium, $3@3 40 ₱ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, December 17, 1868

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not a very active one, more particularly as refers to Refined, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Eastern dispatches furnish the following:

Philadelphia market reported firm; Prime Light Straw to White, 29½c; Standard White, 30½c; Crude, 22c.

New York—Prime Light Straw to White, 31½c; Standard White, 32½; Crude, 19c.

Oil City—Market dull. Prices have declined. No sales reported.

Crude market quiet. The following are the sales reported: 1000 barrels s. o., February to September, 40@45c gravity, 12¼c. A "Put" of 1000 barrels, s. o., January to December, 40@45 gravity at 11c, and $200 00 paid by purchasers, also another "Put" 2000 barrels, deliverable from January to September, s. o., 40@45 gravity at 12c and $400 00. Spot Oil was nominal at 12¼@12½c.

Refined Oil—The market continues very quiet; buyers don't seem very anxious to invest. The nominal figures were Spot 31c for 21st; 31½@31¾ for early delivery. Next year, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 18.—Flour closed a shade firmer on common grades; there is a moderate demand for export. Wheat very firm and quiet. Rye steady at $1 50 for western. Oats dull at 72c from store, and 79c afloat for western. Corn dull at $1 12@1 13 for old mixed western. Pork firm; mess $30 50 to seller for January, and $28 75 to seller for February. Beef steady and in moderate demand. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon in fair request with steady prices. Lard firm at 16½@17c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 38@40c for fresh.

DRY GOODS.

There is a fair business doing in staples and cottons for the season and prices have a hardening tendency, although no material advance has yet been established, except on a few brands of unbleached and bleached muslins.

MONEY

Market active and firm at 7 per cent. on call. Discounts fairly active at 7@9 per cent.

STERLING

Firm at 9⅜@9⅝

GOLD

Opened firm at 135¼ and advanced to 135⅝ under the general impression that Senator Morton's bill, if adopted, will directly conduce to a higher premium.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MILWAUKEE, December 18.—Flour weak, choice Minnesota at $6 70@7 00; choice Wisconsin and Iowa at $6 00@6 62. Wheat unsettled $1 23 for No 1, and $1 59 for No 2. Oats dull and nominal at 61c in bags delivered. Rye scarce and nominal. Barley nominal. Receipts—2,000 barrels of flour, 33,000 bushels of wheat; 1,000 bushels of oats; 2,000 bushels of corn; 1,000 bushels of rye; 207 bushels of barley. Shipments—2,000 barrels of flour; 1,000 bushels of wheat.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 18.—Tobacco firmer and offering low grades of lugs to medium leaf at 5½@13¼c. Cotton 22½c. Hogs 9@9¼c. Mess pork 16½c. Lard 13¼@13¾c. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c, clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 16½c. Superfine flour $5 50@6 50. Wheat $1 85@1 95. Corn 69@69c. Oats 64@67c. Rye $1 40. Whisky 97@98c.

Weather wet and moderately cold. River falling—6 feet 4 inches in canal.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 18.—Flour firm, particularly for city brands; city made, $11 50; XXX white, $9 75@10 00; XX amber, $8 50@8 75; XX spring, $8@8 25. Country made—$8 50@9 15 for XX red and amber; $7@8 for XX spring; $10@10 50 XX white. Wheat, $1 90 for No. 1 winter; sales of 10 cars No. 2 do at $1 70. Oats—Sales of 2 cars at 62c. Corn—Sales of 5 cors No. 1 new at 75c. Rye dull at $1 38. Petroleum—held at 28@21½c; small lots 29@30c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat less active; demand confined to good and prime; sale of 1,500 bushels red, at $1 90@2 05; amber, $2 10@2 15. Rye, $1 60 for western. Corn lower; old yellow, $1 18@1 20; sales of 4,000 bushels new do., at 90c@$1; old mixed western, $1 12; new white, 90@95c. Oats in good demand; western, 75@78c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, $1 01@1 04.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, December, 14, 1868.

CATTLE—There was a full supply of cattle on sale to-day, about 1,050 head, but with good weather and a fair demand, the market was more active than last week, and, if anything prices, especially for prime fat cattle, ruled a shade higher. The number of eastern buyers was not very large, but butchers took hold more liberally, and there was an increased number of country buyers in attendance. As regards quality, there appeared to be a very fair proportion of good Cattle, and, as a matter of course, this grade always sells with less trouble and at relatively better prices than the commoner kinds, though when we left the yards, (at 10 A. M.) the indications were that there would be very few of any kind left unsold. Prime to extra butchers stock may be quoted at 7 to 7½; good to medium at 6 to 6½, and common at 5½. Stock Cattle range all the way from 4 to 5½, according to quality and condition.

C. Metz, 20 head Washington county steers at 4 to 6.

P. Sheltemantel, 21 head Butler county stock at 3 to 5.

Stakely & Brother, 13 head at 3 to 5.

J. R. Pringle, 16 head Butler and Mercer county cattle, very common, at 3 to 4 50.

Smith to Trauerman & Lobman, 13 head Butler county steers, at 5c.

Trauerman & Lobman retailed 35 head at 5 to 7 50; 21 head stockers at 5c.

L. & J. Shamberg, 60 head Illinois and Pennsylvania stock at 5 to 8.

Gaines, 13 head heifers and steers at 3 50 to 4 25.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 80 head mixed stock at 3 50 to 6 50.

Thomas Workman, 85 head mixed stock, from Knox county, Ohio, averaging 4 50.

Smith & Blue, 17 head commission stock at 4 to 6 75.

Nicholas Carr, 25 head Licking county, Ohio, steers, for Morgan & Co., at 5 to 6 50.

Hodges & Taylor, 50 head at 5 to 6 50

Marks & Brother, 34 head good western steers at 7 to 7 75; 20 head Ohio stock at 5 75 to 6 25, 12 head Washington county stock at 5 75 to 6 25.

James McAllister, 30 head small heifers and steers at 4 50 to 7.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 60 head for Shepard from Belmont county, Ohio, at 4 50 to 7 25; 12 head for Kelly, from Guernsey county, Ohio, at 4 50 to 5 25.

Greenwald & Kahn 67 head of Ohio stock at 5 50 to 7 75; one premium steer, weighing 1,500, held at 300 00.

Krauss & Haas 54 head at 5 50 to 7 50; one extra cow at 8 50.

L. Rothschilds & Co., 24 head at 6 to 7.

E. Katz 36 head Tuscarawas county heifers and steers at 3 to 5 25.

Myers & Needy 80 head stock at 4 25 to 7; mostly from Ohio.

Keefer & Zeigler 35 head Washington county steers at 4 50 to 6 75.

Peter Hartman 33 head Washington and Green county steers and heifers at 3 50 to 6 75.

M. Verner 40 head Pennsylvania and Ohio at 6 50; sent 50 head good Washington county steers to Central Yards.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply of Sheep was again comparatively small this week, scarcely reaching two thousand head, and as a consequence the market was firmer and prices higher. Prime to extra fat sheep sold at from 3 75 to 4 50 per head, and some lots were held at 5 cents per pound. Even "scalawags" were held at an advance, and the scalawag butchers were growling bitterly; some intimating that another market or so like this one would smash "Butler." There was one Eastern buyer in attendance, but he did not buy, the butchers paying more for prime sheep than he was willing to give, while scalawags he did not want.

M. Humes wholesaled 243 scalawags at 1 25 per head.

McNeese & Caskey retailed 400 at 1 25 to 4 50 per head.

J. Emmel, 200 at 1 25 to 2 50 per head.

Adam Eckert, 78 at 1 50 to 3 75 per head.

W. Young, 140 at 1 40 to 3 50 per head.

Stakely & Brother, 104 at 1 40 to 4 00 per head.

R. Clarke, 102 at 1 45 to 3 50 per head.

C. Magri, 130 at 1 to 1 25 per head.

John McAllister, 60 at 2 to 4 50 per head.

Williams, 120 at 90c to 2 75 per head.

Smith, 35 head.

A. Sheltemantle, 250 at 1 25 to 2 50 per head.

Garwin & Co., 180 at 1 65.

HOGS.

There is a continued steady retail demand for Hogs, and it would be much larger still, if it was not for the exceedingly high prices. We quote in a retail way at 8 to 9½c, for fair to prime heavy averages, though they were but few sold above 9c.

Nicholas Carr retailed 93 at 8 to 8 75; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 23—held at 7½c; Rahm, Beyers & Greenwald, 300 at 8 to 9¼c; Emerick & Co. 200 at 8 to 9c.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, December 17, 1868.

CATTLE—The market since our last has exhibited but few changes for Cattle. The demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent. Among the purchases we noticed several Eastern dealers. Any stock that meets their views does not wait long on a purchaser. The Eastern folks appear to like a good article of meat. The extreme rates were $3 75 to 7 25 per cwt. It may be proper to mention that a few head of Bulls were disposed of at $2 to 3 00 per cwt. The sales since our last were 1,267 head.

The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

November 26	1,091	3 00@7 50
December 3	1,202	2 75@7 50
December 10	1,311	3 12@7 87
December 17	1,267	$3 75@7 25

The above shows a slight falling off in sales from the previous week.

SHEEP—The market was a poor one and the offers were small. The latter fact tended to maintain the present prices. Hogs and Cattle were the centre of attraction. The Sheep were neglected. The current rates for a medium to a fair article were $3 30@4 15 ₱ cwt. Inferior or very common sold as low as $1 50 per hundred. As usual good fat Mutton sold readily at fair prices.

The sales since our last were 8,077 head at prices noted above.

The speculations for the past four weeks were:

November 26	8,542	2 90@5 00
December 3	9,350	2 50@4 00
December 10	10,440	3 00@4 00
December 17	8,077	3 30@4 15

The above shows a decrease in sales amounting to 2,363 head.

HOGS—The market exhibited increased firmness, with a heavy export demand for the East, besides four of our own packers are in active operation. The season is drawing to a close, and those who intend to pack, have no time to lose. The week's sales were large, at prices ranging from $7 25@8 25 ₱ cwt.

The operations for the past three weeks were:

November 26	12,992	6 25@8 25
December 3	18,090	7 25@8 50
December 10	18,498	7 00@8 90
December 17	19,331	7 25@9 00

The above shows an increase in sales, of 431 head.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

DECEMBER 18.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat almost unsaleable. Corn firm; prime white 90@96c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1 40@1 50. Mess pork firm at $29 00. Bacon quiet. Lard firm 16½17c.

MARRIED.

SHALLENBERGER—HULL—At the Warren Baptist Church, Tuesday, 15th inst., by the Rev. George Pierce, Col G. A. SHALLENBERGER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss LIZZIE H. HULL, of Warren, Ohio.

DIED.

SWINT—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, 1868, at 7¾ o'clock, AUGUST SWINT, aged 56 years, 4 months and 17 days.

LEWIS—On Saturday, December 12th, at 10½ o'clock P. M., MRS. CARRIE COOPER LEWIS, wife of Dr. D. W. LEWIS, aged 34 years.

BIVEN—On Monday, December 14th, at two o'clock P. M., SARAH BIVEN, wife of Mr Samuel Biven, in the 73d year of her age.

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DISEASES OF THIS NATURE ARE found to exist in persons of all ages. Children, and even infants, are subject to unnatural secretions of the Kidneys, and pain in voiding the urine, as well as adults. Especially is this the case with aged and infirm persons, and those whose habits are sedentary, nor is this a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the delicate nature of the kidneys, and the important functions they have to perform. All the superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous waste of the system, must pass through the kidneys, thence into the bladder, and passes off with the urine; consequently, any obstruction in the kidneys that will prevent these poisonous particles from being thrown off, will be followed by disease of the organs themselves, and more or less derangement of the whole system. Among the symptoms of such derangement are the following: Deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending around the loins to the abdomen, or a dull, heavy, numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen, to the inner part of the thigh; great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, fever sh skin, headache, nervous and general debility, &c., &c.

In the removal and cure of such diseases, no remedy has yet been discovered that equals

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EDITED BY

DONALD G. MITCHELL.

AND

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

On the 26th of December will be issued the first number of a new Rural and Family Paper with the above title.

It will be published weekly on sixteen large, handsome pages, printed from new type on clear, white book paper, abundantly illustrated by the best artists.

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It will not go to the farmer with any airs of superior knowledge, for its conductors are well aware that every man knows many things in his own special calling better than they; but it will aim to aid the farmer in his peculiar difficulties, and to help him where he needs help. To this end, a large number of scientific men and men of practical experience, will tell in its columns from week to week what they know about

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It will carefully report to him all public discussions at home and abroad of matters pertaining to his calling, and no pains will be spared to induce the best farmers and planters all over the country to state in its pages the methods by which they reached the best results. What its writers have to say will smell of the soil and not of the dictionary, and their object will be to protect the farmer from humbugs, help him out of wrong ways into right ways, and to make the least work produce the most profit.

The Fruit Grower

Will find in this Journal all new fruits of value figured and described, and improved methods of treatment of established sorts, subject to the observations and criticisms of professional and accomplished cultivators. This paper will not be a party in the wars of the pomologists; no outside pressure shall cause it to speak well of an inferior fruit, or badly of a good fruit.

The Florist

Will find due space given in this Journal to flower culture, whether in summer or winter. The conservatory of the rich and the flower patch of the day-laborer will be both subjects of consideration and of such suggestions as experienced flower-growers or inventive amateurs can supply. This Department of the Journal will be under the supervision of a practical gardener and accomplished botanist.

Ornamental Gardening,

whether relating to parterres of flowers, or to the lay out of an estate, will be subject to special attention, and every number of the journal will have some one or more illustrations to further and to inform taste in this direction.

Rural Architecture

will be represented by a design each week, and in the course of the year we shall hope to give tasteful examples of every style of Rural Building, from a rustic arbor to village Church.

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Which are noted for their attractiveness, will be given from time to time, as also of Cemeteries, Parks, Village Greens, and such directions with respect to details—whether of planting or road making—as shall make them worthy of study.

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